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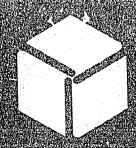
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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the principal findings of a study of possible changes in postsecondary education. The contents of this document focus on the purpose of the survey, a description of the survey method, and an interpretation of the results in a forecast of changes in postsecondary education. The forecasted changes find postsecondary education more readily accessible to all. More of the students will drop in and out of the system throughout their lifetimes and will participate in programs that lead to vocations. It is anticipated that after 1980 changes in competence and performance requirements will change to general acceptance of work or experience as substitutes for formal programs, and measures of actual competency will be used in place of fulfillment of attendance requirements. (Author/HS)



National Center for Higher Education Management Systems at WICHE

A FORECAST OF CHANGES

IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

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VAUGHN E. HUCKFELDT

1972



A FORECAST OF CHANGES

IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Vaughn E. Huckfeldt

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the principal findings of an NCHEMS study of possible changes in postsecondary education. The contents of this document focus on the purpose of the survey, a description of the survey method, and an interpretation of the results in a forecast of changes in postsecondary education. As this forecast is examined it should be emphasized that this is really a forecast by the 385 survey panel members, who are individuals associated with postsecondary education, and not a forecast by or the opinion of WICHE or NCHEMS.

The forecasted changes find postsecondary education more readily accessible to all. More of the students will drop in and out of the system throughout their lifetimes and will participate in programs that lead to vocations. Major changes if any in competence and performance will not occur until after 1980 due to the hindering force of the faculty. When changes do occur, they will be in the general acceptance of work or experience as substitutes for formal programs, and measures of actual competency will be used in place of fulfillment of attendance requirements. Several changes in the structure of the educational system will work to make the system more rigid with less flexibility. For example, an increase in collective bargaining will make the system less flexible, while changes in educational technology will not provide an increased opportunity to trade off some faculty for new instructional technologies until after 1980. The use of planning and management systems will increase, primarily



to provide information for management to cope with opposing forces from faculty and state and federal agencies. These changes are a few of the 118 changes that are discussed and compared with other writings on change in postsecondary education.



PREFACE

This research report has been developed by Vaughn Huckfeldt of the NCHEMS research staff. The report was developed from the opinions of 385 panel members in a Delphi Survey funded by the Ford Foundation and conducted during the first half of 1972. An earlier draft of this document was circulated for comment to the Futures subcommittee of the NCHEMS Board of Directors and other selected reviewers. This document is released for general use with the caution that the assumptions should be clearly noted and a reminder that it is not a forecast by NCHEMS, WICHE, or the Ford Foundation.

This document does not attempt to provide a forecase of changes that will occur in a specific institution or agency. The document provides a forecast of general trends and changes in higher education but it does not provide basic reasons or events that will lead to these changes. The document replaces <u>A Preliminary Analysis of Change in Postsecondary Education (May, 1972)</u>.

While many individuals have contributed to these results, special mention should be made of the guidance received from Dr. Wayne R. Kirschling in conducting the statistical analysis from which these interpretations have developed. The intiial design for the study was developed by Dr. Robert A. Wallhaus, NCHEMS Director of Research and Development, who provided many helpful suggestions during the project. The significant contributions of Dr. Robert Judd of the University of Toledo as project consultant on Delphi methodology are gratefully noted.

Others who deserve special recognition for their contributions to the content analysis of change statements includ Dr. Joanne Arnold and Sidney S. Micek of the NCHEMS staff and Patricia Smith, John Sharpham, Irv Parmenter, and Elliot Wager, graduate students in the University of Colorado Department of Communication. The project stuff that made possible the enormous logistic task -- returning individualized questionnaires to each of 385 panel members within four days after closing each round -- consisted of graduate assistant Edward Wood (Delphi questionnaire analysis), David Kasik (computerized Delphi system), and Herbert Weldon (computerized data analysis).

The major contributors to this study must remain anonymous, even though they gave freely of large amounts of time. This group is, of course, the 385 panel members, whose responses provide the basic data on which these forecasts are drawn. While their anonymity must be preserved in order to retain the confidentiality in which the panel gave their responses, it is hoped that the analysis presented here fulfills their expectations of the survey.

Vaughn Huckfeldt Project Director Future Planning and Management Systems Study

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CHAPTER 1

WHY FORECAST CHANGE?

The Future Planning and Management Systems study conducted by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems was designed to gain insight into the changes that would be likely to occur in postsecondary education during the next five to fifteen years. Our purpose in being concerned with the longrange directions of higher education is to assure that the management concepts, tools, and procedures that NCHEMS is currently developing or planning will be relevant when they are ready for implementation. In addition, the forecasts can be used by educational planners in establishing long-range plans that include the appropriate actions that must be taken before the changes occur. A preliminary report on an analysis of change in postsecondary education issued earlier this spring was requested by one statewide planning group for just such a purpose. In contrast to planning for long-range activities, forecasted changes may also modify current plans as educators attempt to ensure that forecasted changes do not take place. In this regard the predicted changes can be contrasted with recommended reforms such as those of the Carnegie Commission or the Newman Task Force.

The identification of changes is today more important than ever before, for reasons expressed by Clark Kerr (1971) in an address presented at the 26th National Conference on Higher Education:



Higher Education in the United States is facing a period of uncertainty, confusion, conflict, and potential change, and it has little to guide it in its past experiences. For most of its three and one-third century nistory, it has had a manifest destiny and through the period from 1920 - 1970 was marked by rapid change and some student unrest. Two factors remained constant: public belief in and support of higher education, and the campus and society were both changing, but in compatible ways. This is no longer so and higher education is faced with a staggering number of uncertainties: (1) the direction of change that will be taking place in a society that is ever more divisive, and in a world that is undergoing a cultural revolution; (2) the impact of the new educational technology; (3) its proper functions in terms of teaching, research and services;

Several types of forecasting methods could be used to identify these uncertainties.

The three general types, as outlined by Dr. Samuel Popper (1971) in his article,

"The Simulation of a School of the Future," are:

(4) the governance of the institutions; and (5) financing.

- 1. <u>Exploratory</u> types, which start with past and current trends and then make extrapolations that are projected as images of the future. The common exploratory methodologies include trend extrapolation, contextual mapping, simulation, and modeling.
- 2. Normative types, which start with future needs and goals and then work backward to identify the technology, changes, and decisions required to fill needs and to reach goals. The common normative methods are relevance trees, mission matrices, and questioneering.
- 3. <u>Intuitive</u> types, which are essentially sophisticated variants on the "wise old men" technique that makes speculative projections



into the future. The common intuitive methods include Delphi probes, cross-impact matrices, and scenarios.

Considering the data necessary for the trend extrapolation method, a comprehensive study of changes in higher education that have occurred in the past two decades is presented by a Carnegie Commission report on a survey of 1230 institutions (Hodgkinson, 1970). But since the factors that were constant during previous periods are no longer constant, the use of exploratory types of forecasting, which is dependent on past and current trends, would be questionable. Normative types of forecasting require assessing the probability of achieving certain goals. This may be more difficult than forecasting future changes.

The use of intuitive types of forecasting prompt reference to the current writing on change in education. Here we find that many books such as Education Futurism
1985 (Hack et al., 1971) and Campus 1980 (Eurich, 1968) contain articles independently prepared by a number of authors for presentation at a conference.

Each of these represents excellent work in the field, and the authors have drawn on other writings, but the desire in the NCHEMS study was to obtain opinion and an interaction of ideas from many individuals with a wide variety of backgrounds. The method used to obtain this interaction of individuals in a forecast of educational change was a Delphi survey.



CHAPTER 2

THE NCHEMS DELPHI

The Delphi Method

The Delphi method was developed at the RAND Corporation as a technique for soliciting and combining the opinions of experts. Its primary initial uses were in the area of technological forecasting, but more recently it has been employed to identify agreement, primarily concerning organizational goals and objectives. The key characteristics of the Delphi approach are:

- 1. The anonymity of the survey panel members.
- 2. A statistical analysis of the panel's responses.
- The use of controlled feedback to panel members in a series of successive rounds.

Basically, the Delphi method attempts to bring together a group of experts in a "conference call" or "seminar" setting. But, through anonymity of the panel, the Delphi method prevents the influence of some members of the panel from unduly overriding or swaying the opinions of the other panel members. In some sense it prevents an important or very articulate expert from controlling the panel's opinion. The Delphi method summarizes the responses to one round of questions and provides this information to the survey panel with the next successive round of questions. In this way, the experts, while remaining anonymous, still communicate with each other in a limited fashion.



The use of the Delphi approach has resulted in studies with proven ability to forecast technological, and, to a lesser extent, sociological change (Gordon, 1972). Delphi has been successful in determining where genuine agreement about change does exist. A critique of the substance and context of the lphi method has been prepared by Pill (1970) and a description of Delphi applications in the field of education is given by Judd (1971).

The Survey Panel and Questionnaires

The NCHEMS Delphi began in December 1971 by requesting 525 potential panel members to participate in the survey. Of the 525 potential members, 385, or 72 percent, responded with a willingness to participate. In each of the five survey rounds, all 385 panel members received the next mail questionnaire whether or not they had responded to the previous round.

In evaluating the results of the NCHEMS survey, one must consider who the panel members were, as well as their answers. The names of the panel members cannot be given, as they remain anonymous in order to retain the confidentiality in which the panel gave their responses. The list shown in Table 1 gives the primary occupation or position held by individuals who participated in the survey, as well as the number holding that position and the percent responding during the survey.



Table 1

PANEL RESPONSE ACCORDING TO PRIMARY POSITION

Primary Position	Number i	Percent Responding
Federal Congressmen	4	25
State Governors or ExeCutive Administrators	4	100
State Legislators	9	56
Federal Staff Members for (HEW, USOE, U.S. Congress)	13	92
Staff of Statewide Coordinating or Governing Board	39	97
Foundation Staff Members	5	100
Lay Board Members, Trustees, or Regents	. 7	100
Members of a National Education Association	15	93
Board Members or Commissioners of an Education Board or Commission	13	92
Staff Members for an Education Board or Commission	19	100
Members of an Accreditation Agency	4	75
Consultants in Postsec Pidary Education	11	90
Students	15	93
Members of an Educational Bargaining Unit	. 3	100
Faculty	12	100
College or University MIs Director or Staff	39	100
Department Chairmen or Deans of Academic Instruction	15	93
College or University Finance Administrators or Staff	30	97
College or University Directors or Staff for Institutional Research	51	98
College or University Directors or Staff for: Admissions, Personnel, Physical Plant, etc	19	100
College or University Presidents or Vice Presidents	54	93
Members of the Education Press	4	_50_
	385	94%



The NCHEMS Delphi posed six questions over five survey rounds, and these are summarized as follows:

Round I: Asked what are the possible changes that might take place.

Round II. Asked what will be the impact of a change if it occurs, and what would be the likelihood of the change occurring.

Round III: Posed these same questions again, this time with feedback of the Round II results.

Round IV: Asked the same questions as in Rounds II and III and posed the additional question: In what time period will the change occur?

Round V: Repeated the question introduced in Round IV with feedback and added two nonDelphi questions: Should this change occur, and who will most affect this change?

The first questionnaire, shown in Figure 1, simply asked the panel members to identify five aspects of postsecondary education that would change most in the next twenty years.

A response to this first questionnaire was received from 306 of the possible 385 panel members, a 74 percent response rate. The change statements from



FIGURE 1 ROUND I QUESTIONNAIRE

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LARGER	, SMALLE	R =)	. IF YOU	FEEL TH	AT THERE	WILL NO	T BE ANY
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this first round were analyzed by the NCHEMS staff and a group of graduate students in the Communication Department of the University of Colorado. This content analysis group boiled down over 1500 change statements submitted by the panel into 118 generic changes. The process is illustrated by considering the following statements:

A federal congressman said, "Occupation training in postsecondary education will dramatically increase, and business and industry will be more closely involved with that training."

An institutional researcher suggested, "Vocational training in wide variety, and in flexible patterns, will receive increased participation."

A college president suggested, "More emphasis on vocational-technical curricula."

A governor said, "There will be greater emphasis on occupational or career education as opposed to general academic training."

From these statements and many others, change statement 15 was developed:

15. The proportion of students in postsecondary vocational programs will increase.



The second-round questionnaire shown in Figure 2 included questions regarding the impact and likelihood of occurrence of each change derived from the first-round questionnaire.

It was at the end of Round II that a computer was first used to calculate the summary statistics for each change statement and to print an individualized questionnaire with an individual panel member's responses from the previous round. Each panel member's response to each question was keypunched, and a file of all the responses was created. This file was used to calculate for each question the median, the interquartile range, and the range of responses for the entire panel. Thus, the questionnaire for Round III, shown in Figure 3, was first output to microfilm and then printed on 8-1/2 by 11-inch paper. The individualized report gave summary statistics of the entire panel's responses to Round II: M indicated median; parentheses enclosed the interquartile range of responses (in the cases shown there was at least one response of each type). The Y's indicated the answer given by the individual pamel member on Round II.

It should also be noted that the third questionnaire requested comments from individuals if their opinions differed substantially from the central majority of the panel on Round II. This afforded everyone the opportunity to communicate to the rest of the panel any insights that he might have. These comments were summarized in a minority opinion report that was mailed along with the Round IV questionnaire. This minority opinion report is included in Appendix B and contains many valuable thoughts and comments on changes in higher education.



Figure 2 ROUND II QUESTIONNAIRE

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110	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	- 1 4		. ;	\sim	~	100	~ ~	M	N	ω
QUESTION	ASSUMING CHANGE WI WHAT WILL IMPACT?			0172	2	2	7	2	2	2	2
0	A O 3 L	100		OM						_ 	
				CHANGE STATEMENT	MORE PEOPLE WILL SEEK AN ADVANCED OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE.	SOCIETY WILL PLACE LESS VALUE ON A COLLEGE DEGREE.	CERTIFICATION OF STUDENT COMPETENCIES WILL BE INCREASINGLY POSSIBLE OTHER THAN THROUGH FORMAL ACADEMIC PROGRAMS.	RESEARCH WILL BECOME A MORE IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF POST- SECONDARY EDUCATION,	THE DEMAND FOR PHID, DEGREES WILL DECREASE.	AVOCATIONS AND PERSONAL ENRICHMENT WILL RECEIVE INCREASING EMPHASIS IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION,	PUBLIC SERVICE WILL BECOME A MORE IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION,

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	Question 2 WHAT IS THE LIKE- LIHOOD THIS CHANGE WILL OCCUR?	IMPOSSIBLE VIRTUALLY VERTAIN	·	1234567		1234567	· (M) · · ·	1234567	· (W) ·	1234567	
	QUESTION 1 ASSUMING THIS CHANGE WILL OCCUR, WHAT WILL BE ITS IMPACT?	ИоиE VERY GREAT	(W)	1234567	(·)	1234567	, (М) , ч	1234567	, (M) , (1234567	
FIGURE 3 ROUND III QUESTIONNAIRE		CHANGE STATEMENT	Degree granting institutions will become more alike,	COMMENT	THE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WILL DECREASE.	COMMENT	THE CAMPUS AND NONACADEMIC COMMUNITY WILL INCREASINGLY SHARE RESOURCES,	COMMENT	NEEDS AS EXPRESSED BY STUDENTS WILL RECEIVE INCREASED ATTENTION.	COMMENT	



The fourth-round questionnaire, shown in Figure 4, included the same questions, again using an individualized report with feedback statistics from Round III, but adding a specific time-frame question.

The Round V questionnaire, shown in Figure 5, was mailed to the panel on April 7, 1972. It included the time-frame question summary statistics and two new questions. Questions 4 and 5 were not Delphi-type questions in that they did not have a range of values on which statistics could be summarized with the questions asked a second time. These questions asked the panel if the change should occur and what sector concerned with postsecondary education would most promote or hinder the change.

Question 5 was difficult for the panel members to answer. It required comparison of nine items, two at a time, to reach a conclusion about the one that would most promote or hinder a change. In a number of cases, such as change 117-"increasing opportunities and responsibilities will be available for all regardless of sex, race, etc."—the panel had difficulty finding any category that would most hinder the change. In some other cases the categories seemed to omit groups that might have more influence in promoting or hindering a change.

The responses to Round V were returned by mid-May 1972. The survey was completed within a total time of five months.



FIGURE 4

	Question 3 IF You BELIEVE THIS CHANGE IS LIKELY, WHEN WILL IT OCCUR?	Ву 19		75 80 85 90 95+	75 80 85 90 95+	75 80 85 90 95+	75 80 85 90 95+	
	Question 2 WHAT IS THE LIKE- LIHOOD THIS CHANGE WILL OCCUR?	IMPOSSIBLE VIRTUALLY VIRTABLU		1234567	1234567	, y , (M) , , 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1234567	
	Question 1 Assuming THIS CHANGE WILL OCCUR, WHAT WILL BE ITS IMPACT?	Иоие Vеру	\ (W) · ·	1234567	, , (M), 1234567	, y (M), 1234567	. (M). 1234567	
ROUND IV QUESTIONNAIRE		CHANGE STATEMENT	THE ABSOLUTE DEMAND FOR PH.D. DEGREES WILL DECREASE.	COMMENT	USE OF INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION WILL INCREASE. COMMENT	USE OF THE LECTURE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION WILL DECREASE. COMMENT	Student progress will be measured by competency and not time. Comment	



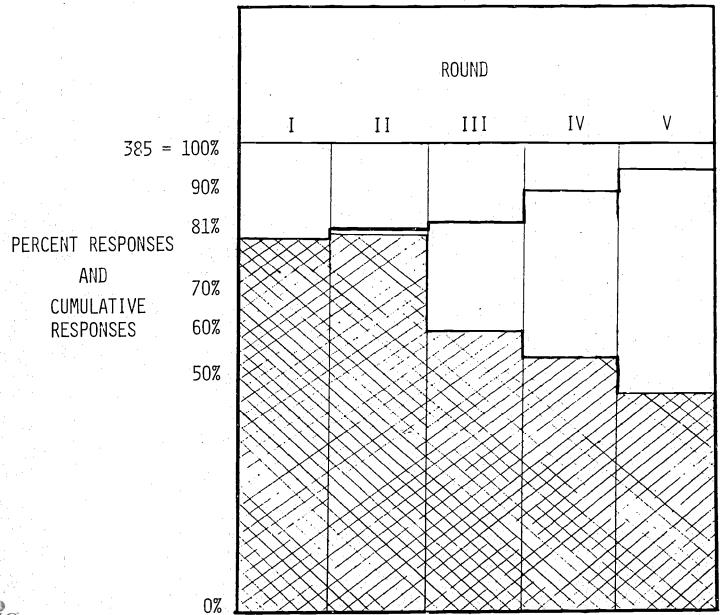
The Survey Response Rate and Data Base

The response rates obtained in the survey point out one of the advantages of the Delphi method that is not readily apparent. Robert Travers, in <u>Introduction</u> to <u>Educational Research</u>, reviews direct mail questionnaires in educational research and finds a questionnaire of some interest to the respondent prompts only a 20 percent return. Only rarely does the response rate reach 40 percent. It is likely that the Delphi method encourages a higher response rate by offering the promise of some amount of useful data or summarized statistics in the form of feedback during succeeding rounds. In addition, the Delphi method provides opportunities for a panel member to respond to a given question during several rounds, resulting in a much higher cumulative response rate.

In Figure 6 the response rate for the different rounds is indicated by the crosshatched areas. For example, the response rate in Round I was 80 percent; in Round II it was 81 percent; Round III, 61 percent, Round IV, 56 percent; and Round V, 47 percent. The cumulative response rate of 80 percent in Round I moves up to 94 percent in Round V; that is, 94 percent of the panel responded in at least one or more of the five rounds. To achieve a response from 362 of 385 panel members in any general survey that involves this much work for unpaid panel members is highly unlikely, and the response is definitely a positive statement about this panel's interest in the future course of events in post-secondary education.



FIGURE 6
SURVEY RESPONSE RATE





The data collected during the course of the survey have been stored in the data base shown schematically in Figure 7. The data base contains the responses or raw data from each of the 385 panelists for each of the 118 change statements and for each of the 11 questions asked during Rounds II through V. The 385 panel members are defined by a classification code that describes the position or positions that the individual holds related to postsecondary education. These codes may, of course, be used to classify panel responses into various subgroups for analysis. This data base is available from NCHEMS with the described identification codes. No further identification of the panel is possible in order to preserve the confidential nature of the responses.

Obviously, many interesting questions could be asked, and hopefully other researchers will be able to derive some additional utility from these data.



QUESTIONS

BY IDENTIFICATION
BY IDENTIFICATION
WINDER WITH CLASSI
WINNER WITH CLASSI 7851 PANEL MEMBERS CHANGE STATEMENTS ġ 10 3 \Box 9 2 7 ∞ H \geq \geq - Round IV Round II - ROUND III LIKELIHOOD QUESTION - ROUND II Round III Round Round Round SHOULD THIS CHANGE OCCUR? WHO WILL PROMOTE CHANGE? WHO WILL HINDER CHANGE? IMPACT QUESTION TIME QUESTION

Figure 7 SURVEY DATA BASE

CHAPTER 3

THE ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY

Qualifications of the Survey

Before examining the results of the survey it is important to consider that the analysis is subject to certain qualifications; for example:

The make-up of the survey panel is open to all sorts of questions. But any panel that might have been selected would have exhibited one sort of bias or another. If the panel is organized by the subgroups of federal, regional, state, etc., as shown in Table 2, we find the majority is from college and university administration. It would have been desirable to have included members with a broader view of post-secondary education, such as those from proprietary schools or industrial training centers. The point to keep in mind is that the forecast is the opinion of the 385-member panel and does not necessarily reflect the views of the larger postsecondary education community.

Table 2 SUBGROUPS OF THE SURVEY PANEL

Subgroup	Number in Subgroup
Federal	. 17
National Education Associations	. 15
Regional Organizations	. 63
State	. 52
Administration	. 193
Department Chairman and Faculty	30
Students	. 15



- The time during which the survey was taken undoubtedly had an effect on the opinions expressed by the panel members. For example, the survey was completed before the final passage of the Higher Education Act of 1972, and a survey taken at a later date may have produced somewhat different results.
- The question relative to the specific time that a change would occur may have been interpreted in a number of ways. Many of the changes listed in the survey questionnaires have already happened, at least in isolated cases. In fact, the results show that the panel had a great deal of difficulty in thinking about change in higher education beyond a five-year horizon, an important result in itself. In any case, the question is whether the panel considered that such changes had already occurred. Or, whether they assumed that some undefined threshold level must be attained before the change can be said to have had an impact. It is conjectured that most panel members implicitly had some critical mass or threshold level in mind, and this concept likely differed across the panel.
- Some potentially key categories of people were omitted when the question of who might promote or hinder changes was posed. It was assumed that the public was largely synonymous with state and federal government, and this was rightly questioned; higher education associations were not specifically mentioned; and while it was intended that college and university administration be part of the public institution and private institution categories, it was not interpreted that way by some panel members.

- The time required of the panel went beyond our control when it was not possible to narrow the list of change statements submitted in Round I to a smaller number. Different sequences of questions were used across the panel in the later rounds to test whether boredom set as the questionnaire was being filled out. The analyses have indicated that this was not a problem (Huckfeldt and Judd, 1973).
- When confronted with a large number of change statements and two or more questions per statement, a few panel members made comments like:
 - 1. This questionnaire cannot be reliable because, with so many change statements, no panel member would give the same response twice.
 - This questionnaire does not need to be repeated in a Delphi fashion because no panel member would change his reponses to any of the 118 change statements.

To test the consistency of the panel response, a number of members answered the Round II questionnaire a second time. These second-time responses were made two weeks after first answering Round II and without any feedback of the general panel statistics, or their previous individual answers. By making a comparison of the first- and second-time responses it was possible to determine the frequency with which panel members changed their answers.

The differences observered between these two sets of responses to the same questions are shown in Table 3, which gives the cumulative percentage of the second responses that were within 0, 1, 2, or 3 scale positions of the first response.

Table 3
Cumulative Percentage for the Differences in Panel Responses

Difference Between Responses	Question 1 - Round II (Impact)	Question 2 - Round II (Likelihood)
0	39%	39%
1	72%	82%
2	89%	91%
3	96%	98%

The sample in this analysis (five panel members) limits the conclusions that might be drawn from these data. Still the data indicate that the responses to a survey with a great number of change statements can be consistent within one or two positions even with the absence of feedback of individual responses. While the results are reproducible, this one- or two-position shift may account for a certain portion of the convergence seen in subsequent Delphi rounds. The value of providing individualized feedback of the panel member's previous responses along with general panel statistics ensures that convergence is only identified and not forced and also assists the panel member in making consistent responses.



A final observation concerns the ability of the panel to differentiate between the impact, likelihood, and time questions. The impact question, for example, asked what would be the impact on postsecondary education management if the change were to occur. Some panel members may have felt they could no predict impact unless they thought the change was highly likely to occur. For others, assuming the change would occur in the context of the impact question may have changed their response on the likelihood question. Similar relationships possibly existed relative to the time frame question and relative to the should/should not question. All these possibilities suggest a potentially high correlation between the impact and likelihood results, the likelihood and time results, the impact and time results, and the likelihood results and percent who felt a change should occur.

When the responses on each of the 118 change statements are analyzed for correlations between impact and likelihood, 45 changes (or 38 percent) are found to have a significant positive correlation at the .001 level. At the .05 level, 72 changes (or 61 percent) have a significant positive correlation on impact and likelihood. A similar check was made of the correlation between the impact and time frame questions with the results showing only 3 changes (or 2 percent) having a significant negative correlation at the .05 level. The correlation between the likelihood and time responses was found to have 23 changes (or 16 percent) significant at the .001 level and 46 changes (or 38 percent) significant at the .05 level. All of the likelihood-to-timeframe correlation coefficients are negative, indicating the panel felt a change would occur sooner if it was more likely to occur. The correlation between the likelihood results and the percent of the panel who felt a change should occur was analyzed and was found to be significant at the .001 level. This result

adds support to the hypothesis that changes in higher education will take place when a critical mass of opinion develops that says the change should take place.

From these tests it can be concluded that the panel often did have difficulty in distinguishing between the impact or "should" questions verses the like-lihood questions, but this was not true for the impact or likelihood questions versus the time questions.

Criteria Utilized in Analyzing the Survey Data

While the Delphi technique consists of a basic set of steps to follow in collecting data, no standard techniques exist for analyzing these data once they are collected. Analyses depend on the objectives of the study, the time frame in which the study is being conducted, and the viewpoint of the researcher conducting the study. For example, a professor of education, a state legislative analyst, and a federal staff member would probably follow different procedures in interpreting the results of the NCHEMS Delphi data. It should therefore be emphasized that the criteria established for the data analysis of the NCHEMS Delphi are only one of many possibilities that could be considered.

As this forecast is reviewed, it is likely some readers may want to make their own analysis and forecast using their own criteria. Summarized data for each of the panels subgroups responses to all 118 change statements are included in Appendix D to assist in such analyses.

In fact, a number of different forms of analyses were investigated and each provided useful insights. While interpretations are dependent upon the rationale



utilized in analyzing the data, if is fell that the criteria for analysis described in this section yielded interpretations that would be largely consistent with those resulting from other logical analysis procedures.

In developing criteria for the amalysis of the data from the NCHEMS Delphi, one of the first distinguishing characteristics of the change statements was that certain of the changes were stated in a form that was consistent with current trends while others were inconsistent with current trends. Several members of the NCHEMS staff assisted in classifying the change statements into these two categories. Of the 118 change statements, 89 were classified as consistent and 29 as inconsistent with current trends. The change statements in Appendix D are marked with a "CONSISTENT" or an "INCONSISTENT" below the change statement to indicate this classification. To check the classification, the mean values of the two groups of change statements were calculated for the impact. likelihood, and time questions. The results show the consistent statements having a higher likelihood of occurring, a higher impact, and an earlier time of occurrence. A second check on the classification was to look at the correlations between the means, medians, standard deviations, and interquartile ranges for the impact and likelihood questions. The results illustrated that in all four cases (means, standard deviation, median, and interquartile range) the consistent change statements were significantly correlated at the .05 level, but none of the inconsistent changes had a significant correlation at the .05 level. The inconsistent change statements show a negative correlation coefficient for the comparisons of standard deviation, median, and interquartile range, while the consistent statements were positively correlated. From these two checks



it was concluded that the two groups of change statements do have different characteristics. It was further concluded that inconsistent change statements tend to be unreliable, and very little confidence was placed in the data collected relative to these statements.

In the analysis it was quickly recognized that change statements were often difficult to interpret independently, and many additional insights were gained by grouping the change statements and viewing the data in a collective rather than isolative fashion. For example, a natural group of statements to look at is those with high likelihood and high impact. While knowledge of the changes that will occur is important, interest can also center around the group of changes that are least likely to occur. Several other groupings include those changes having only high impact, the changes occurring after 1980, the changes that the panel felt should occur and those that they felt should not, and the changes most promoted by major forces in education and those most hindered by the same forces. Finally a grouping by similar change statements, such as collective bargaining, tenure, faculty workload, etc., permitted interpretations that would have otherwise been overlooked.

This last grouping by similar statements depends on an ability to group changes into a useful taxonomy of higher education. Many different taxonomies were considered, and the one that was considered to be most appropriate was based on the following six areas of higher education:

- 1. Access and Participation
- 2. Competence and Performance
- 3. Educational Structure (with subcategories: program content, administration, students, faculty, and technology)
- 4. Resource Availability
- 5. Planning and Management
- 6. Non-Traditional Education

It should be noted that analytic approaches can be used in grouping the change statements. In a separate analysis of the NCHEMS data, Arney (1972) uses canonical analysis to identify groups of statements which are quite similar to the above taxonomy.

When calculating the group of change statements that would occur after 1980, or those that the panel felt should occur, the calculations were straightforward, but the analysis of the groups of similar change statements involved calculating statistics for each group (or subcategory in the case of educational structures). Means and standard deviations were calculated for all change statements within the group, along with the differences between the likelihood and impact means for the group and the mean expected date that change would occur, calculated across all statements in the group. These statistics provided the basis for comparing and analyzing changes in terms of broad arcus of concern in higher education.

It was also necessary to utilize group statistics in order to make relative comparisons between individual change statements within a particular group of similar statements. Intragroup analyses provide important interpretations



concerning the significance of individual changes relative to each other. For example, key questions ride on whether one change statement in the area of Access and Participation (e.g., "more high school graduates will delay to postsecondary education") is more likely than another change statement in this same area (e.g., "the proportion of part-time students will increase"). These kinds of comparisons were facilitated by arranging all change statements within a group on a scale with the mean value of the group shifted to the zero point on the scale.

Table 4 shows the group mean value (5.3 in the case of Access and Participation) on the zero point of this scale. All change statements in this group are shown in their relative positions. The change statements in Table 4 are written in an abbreviated form (the complete change statements and summary information are shown in Appendix A).

Five levels of impact and likelihood were then specified as very low, low, moderate, high, and very high by setting the bounds between these levels. The bounds set as shown in Table 4 classify 14 percent of the consistent changes as very low in likelihood relative to other changes, 19 percent as low, 33 percent as moderate, 23 percent as high, and 11 percent as very high in likelihood.

In a similar fashion bounds were set classifying five levels of impact. Since the impact scores were less dispersed the impacts bounds differ from those used in the likelihood classification but the impact bounds were set to obtain a percentage reasonably similar to the likelihood groups. The percent in the very low impact group is 7 percent, the low group 25 percent, the moderate group 37 percent, the high group 24 percent, and 8 percent in the very high impact classification.



TABLE 4

Classification of Similar Changes Into Likelihood Levels

	up of Similar Changes on cess and Participation	Change Stater Mean Value or Likelihood Que	n the	Revised Scale	Relative Level of Likelihood
(Ab	breviated change statements.)				
69	Students involved in continuing education will increase	6.1		+.8	Very High
					\$4. · · .
					in the second
73	Number of commuting students will increase	5.9	- 1. 	+.6	
75 15 67	Part-time students will increase Vocational programs will increase Postsecondary education more	5.8			High
	accessible			+ 4	
		•			
27	Professional education will	5.6			
۷./	increase —				
93	Private institutions will decreas	e 5.5		+.2	
		· . :	•		
17	Increasing opportunities regardle of sex, race, etc.	ess 5.3	Mean Value for the Group	0	Moderate
				e de la companya de l	
78	Larger proportion of high school	5.1		2	
80	graduates will enter Enrollment limits will increase		•		
71	Institutions will compete for Students	5.0			
38	Associate degrees will increa <u>se</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
33	Non-traditional education will	4.9		4	Low
	increase				
				_ 6	
77 .	High school graduates will delay				
1	entrance People will seek professional	4.6			
	degree				Very Low



Very Low -.8



Analysis of Panel Agreement

Considering the diverse make-up of the panel, one might expect a wide range of opinion with little agreement among those with different occupations. Actually this is not the case, since the agreement across the occupations represented by panel participants was very great. Table 5 presents the panel subgroups ranked by overall agreement on the impact, likelihood, and time questions. For example, the highest agreement on the impact questions over all 118 change statements was between the regional subgroup and the administration subgroup. The highest agreement over all of the change statements on the impact, likelihood, and time questions was found among the panel members working in regional agencies, state governments, institutional administration, and faculty. Although the order changes slightly as to which of the subgroups was in closest agreement, these combinations were consistently above other subgroup combinations in agreement. The few areas in which significant difference of opinion did exist were found between students and either federal, state, or national education associations on the impact and likelihood questions. On the time question the federal panel members were significantly different from others in saying changes would occur earlier.



TABLE 5

PANEL SUBGROUPS RANKED BY AGREEMENT

	NO I							Ada, A
	ADMINISTRATION-STATE REGIONAL-ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL-STATE FACULTY-STATE	~	NAL	. _	TIONAL	SI SI		
TIME	ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL-ADMIN REGIONAL-STATE FACULTY-STATE		FEDERAL-REGIONAL	FEDERAL-STAIE FEDERAL-FACULTY	FEDERAL-STUDENTS	ASSOCIATIONS		and the second
	ADMINI REGION REGION FACULT		FEDERA	FEDERA FEDERA	FEDERA FEDERA	ASSC		
	NO I							
Q	REGIONAL-ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION-STATE FACULTY-ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL-STATE			E ILTY	RAL	S		
LIKELIHOOD	REGIONAL-ADMIN ADMINISTRATION FACULTY-ADMINI REGIONAL-STATE			STUDENTS-STATE STUDENTS-FACULTY	STUDENTS-FEDERAL STUDENTS-EDUCATIONAL	ASSOCIATIONS		\$
[1]	REGION ADMINI FACULT REGION			STUDEN	STUDEN	ASSO		
	T10N E 10N	4						
	REGIONAL-ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION-STATE REGIONAL-STATE FACULTY-ADMINISTRATION			ERAL FE	EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIA TIONS-FEDERAL STUDENTS-EDUCATIONAL	S	•	
IMPACT	REGIONAL-ADMINISTRA ADMINISTRATION-STAT REGIONAL-STATE FACULTY-ADMINISTRAT			STUDENTS-FEDERAL STUDENTS-STATE	UCATIONAL ASS TIONS-FEDERAL UDENTS-EDUCAT	ASSOCIATIONS		
	REGION ADMINI REGION FACULT			STUDEN	EDUCAT TION STUDEN	ASSO		
<u> </u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					<u> </u>
AGREEMENT	HIGH			+ . (LOW		
AC				u				



In comparing the subgroups only twenty-seven cases exist where there was a statistically significant difference of opinion between two subgroups on the impact, likelihood, or time questions. That only twenty-seven such cases exist is significant in itself, since this is twenty-seven out of more than 17,000 comparisons (seven subgroups compared two at a time on the three questions over 118 change statements). Table 6 shows several of the change statements in which a significant difference of opinion did exist. All twentysix of the change statements in which a significant difference existed are shown in Appendix C. The format in Table 6 and in Appendix C presents the change statement, the two subgroups that had different opinions, and the question on which they differed. The first subgroup listed had a response value on the particular question higher than the second subgroup. For example, in change statement 51 of the survey, a difference of opinion existed about the likelihood of faculty freedom relative to workloads and activities. Students felt this was more likely than did the faculty, and yet the students felt it would have less impact than did the administration. In change statement 67 the federal panel members expressed the opinion that postsecondary education would be more readily accessible to all, while the students thought this would have lower likelihord.

The same relationship existed on change statement 78, where the federal panel members felt a larger proportion of high school graduates would enter post-secondary education, but the students did not agree. In the question on the likelihood of categorical aid, the faculty said "highly likely" and the federal panel members said "very low likelihood." State spokesmen felt



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TABLE 6

PANEL SUBGROUPS WITH DIFFERENT OPINIONS

51,

67.

CHANGE STATEMENT	SUBGROUPS THAT DIFFER	DIFFER	QUESTION
	нівн	ПОМ	
THE FACULTY WILL HAVE GREATER FREEDOM RELATIVE TO WORKLOADS AND ACTIVITIES,	ADMINISTRATION STUDENTS	STUDENTS FACULTY	IMPACT
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION WILL BE MORE READILY ACCESSIBLE FOR ALL,	FEDERAL	STUDENTS	LIKELIHOOD
A LARGER PROPORTION OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WILL ENTER POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION,	FEDERAL	STUDENTS	LIKELIHOOD
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL INCREASINGLY EMPHASIZE FUNDING SPECIFIC PROGRAMS (CATEGORICAL AID),	FACULTY	FEDERAL	LIKELIHOOD
OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION IN POST- SECONDARY EDUCATION WILL BECOME MORE CONSOLIDATED AND CENTRALLY CONTROLLED,	EDUCATION	STATE	IMPACT

centralized control of operations and administration would have moderate impact while the national education association members said it would have high impact.

From the complete listing of the twenty-six changes with a difference of opinion in Appendix C, we find the students involved in 77 percent of the disagreement, and 85 percent of these cases involve differences between students and federal panel member or students and national education associations.



CHAPTER 4

THE SURVEY FRESULTS

Who Says Change Will Occur?

The first result to look at presents an interesting note about which subgroups feel changes are most likely to occur with a great impact and at an earlier time. When the panel subgroups are ranked on the basis of a combined high impact, high likelihood, and earliest time score, as shown in Table 7, the order of the panel subgroups is from federal down through the organizational levels to the students with the federal members saying more can be done at an earlier time and with a great impact.

Table 7

THE OPINION OF PANEL SUBGROUPS RANKED BY
HIGH IMPACT, HIGH LIKELIHOOD, AND EARLIEST TIME

Highest Impact and Likelihood, Earliest Time

Federal

National Education Associations

Regional Organizations

State

Department Chairmen and Faculty

Lowest Impact and Likelihood, Latest Time

Students



In What Areas Will Change Occur?

Let us consider the relationship of the total panel's opinions about which of the six areas will most likely see changes occur, which will have the greatest impact, and which will occur first. Table 8 shows that changes in planning and management are the most likely to occur and that the educational structure is least likely to change.

Considering the impact of changes, the panel felt changes in planning and management would have the highest impact and changes in the educational structure the least impact. The only difference between impact and likelihood are that changes in access and participation are second in likelihood, and that changes in resource availability will have greater impact. The panel's responses forecast changes in access and participation occurring earliest and changes in competence and performance occurring last. One possible reason that changes in competence and performance will occur later than other changes is that this is the only area in which the panel consistently identified one force (the faculty) as most hindering change.



TABLE 8

TOTAL PANEL OPINION BY GROUPS OF CHANGE STATEMENTS

EARLY TIME	ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION	RESOURCE AVAILABILITY	PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES	Non-Traditional Education	COMPETENCE AND PERFORMANCE	LATER
HIGH LIKELIHOOD	PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION	COMPETENCE AND PERFORMANCE	Non-Traditional Education	RESOURCE AVAILABILITY	EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES	LIKELIHOOD
HIGH IMPACT	PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	Resource Availability	COMPETENCE AND PERFORMANCE	Non-TRADITIONAL EDUCATION	ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION	EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES	LOW IMPACT



What Are The Most Likely Changes?

Tables 9 through 17 present the changes grouped by similar panel responses, such as most likely, least likely, changes after 1980, and changes the panel felt should occur. The results are presented with the authors interpretation and comparison to selected writings that give other opinions or forecasts about certain changes.

To arrive at the results shown in Table 9, changes were selected which would nave very high likelimood or impact and which were also high on impact or likelimood. The expected date of occurrence is presented for each change. The data on the "should/should not" question are presented as the percent of the panel responding that they felt a given change should occur. The "promote or hinder" question is also tabulated by listing the groups which the highest percent of the panel thought would promote or hinder the change. Several interesting items appear in this table. For example, one of the two changes that is very high in impact and likelihood has 99 percent of the panel in favor of students being involved in continuing education throughout their lifetime. The other very night impact-likelihood question finds the majority of the panel against faculty collective beargaining.

Table 10 presents other change statements which were predicted to have a very night likelihood of occurrence but were mot predicted to have a high or very night impact. An interesting comparison can be made between the 12 highly likely changes found in Tables 9 and 10 and the events ranked as the top ten in probability as found in the Caffrey prediction (1969). Only one prediction is ranked as highly likely in both forecasts: "The in loco parentis



STATEMENTS WITH HIGH INPACT THAT ARE HIGHLY LIKELY TO OCCUR

					ļ (1000
CHANGE STATEMENT	IKELIH00D	IMPACT	EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	PROMOTED BY:	MINDERED BY:
The proportion of students in postsecondary vocational programs will increase.	High	Very High	1977	26	Industry	Private Inst.
The use of TV, computers, and new technologies in postsecondary instruction will increase.	Very High	High	1979	26	Industry	Faculty
Social problems will receive increased Veattention.	Very High	High	1977	95	Students	Industry
Faculty collective bargaining will be- come more widely adopted.	Very High	Very High	1978	11.5	Faculty	Public Inst.
Postsecondary education will be more readily accessible to all.	H.jgh	Verw High	8/6	26	Federal	Private Inst.
The number of students involved in continuing education throughout their lifetime will increase (caused by retraining, dropping in and out, etc.)	Verv High	Verv High	1978	66	Students	State
100 Scrutiny by funding sources as to how Well resources are being utilized will increase.	Very High	High	1976	95	State	Public Inst.



OTHER STATEMENTS WITH VERY HIGH LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE

MOST HINDERED BY:	Private Inst.	Private Inst.	Faculty	State	Faculty	
MOST PROMOTED BY:	Students	Students	Federal	Students	State	
% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	84	68	16	06	86	
EXPECTED DATE	1977	1977	1979	1976	1977	
TMPAGT	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	
I TKEL THOOD	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	
CHANGE STATEMENT	Less stud postsecon	79 Mens institutions and womens institutions will increasingly become coeducational.	87 Postsecondary education will be the topic of more research and development activities.	89 The in loco parentis responsibility will become less prevalent.	5 Postsecondary education facilities will be used more hours in the day and more days in the year.	
		7	ω	ω	105	



predictions are forecast as very low in likelihood by the Delphi panel. The first of these comparisons is "Faculty participation in major aspects of account governance will become a widely accepted practice," versus statement which was very low in likelihood: "The faculty will play an increased rate in the governance of their institution." The second comparison is between, which was undergraduate curricula, the number of required courses will decline the programs and statement 42, which were very low in likelihood: "Undergraduate education will become less specialized".

Table 11 considers all 33 change statements that have a very low likelihood of warmerence. Some changes do not include data for the should/should not or personate-hinder questions because these changes were omitted from the Round V reduce the panel workload. In a comparison of the 13 statewith a very low likelihood of occurrence to the events ranked as the production ten in the Caffrey predictions, none of the statements are the same, arms two of the Caffrey bottom ten correspond to very highly likely Delphi predictions. The first comparison is "Faculty collective bargaining will become widely adopted as a method of determining faculty salaries and conditions of employment," versus statement 58, which was very highly likely: "Faculty conflective bargaining will become more widely adopted." The second comparisom is "Support from all sources for the humanities and social sciences will be as great as for the natural sciences," versus statement 31, "Social problems will receive increased attention," which was very highly likely, and statement **Public service will become a more important function of postsecondary," which is rated highly likely.



STATEMENTS WITH VERY LOW LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE

	MOSI HINDERED BY:	State	1		1	Faculty	Faculty	Faculty	Public Inst.	Students
1	PROMOTED BY:	Students	: 	1	;	Students	Students	Students	Faculty	State
	% KESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	78		1	1	63	69	43	5.4	36
1 4 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	1978	1		1	1980	1982	1984	1978	1978
	IMPACT	Low	Гом	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low
	LIKELIHOOD	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
	CHANGE STATEMENT	l A larger absolute number of people will seek an advanced or professional degree.	ll Formal accreditation of programs and institutions will become less important.	21 Degree granting institutions will become more alike.	40 Emphasis placed on ethnic studies will increase.	42 Undergraduate education will become less specialized.	44 The emphasis in postsecondary education will be on techniques and processes for learning rather than subject matter.	49 The use of psycho-pharmacy and psycho- electronics to induce and augment learning will increase.	55 The faculty will play an increased role in the governance of their institution.	76 Services rendered to students (i.e., recreation, health, counseling) will decrease.
HC .					7	7	7	7		





Table 11 (Continued)

STATEMENTS WITH VERY LOW LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE

MOST HIMDERED BY:	Industry	Sta te	Rblic Inst.	State
MOST PROMOTED BY:	Students	Faculty	Non-government agencies	Public Inst.
% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	72	88	20 05	96
EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	1979	1979	1981.	1980
IMPACT	Low	Very Low	Flow	Moderato
LIKELIHOOD	Very Low	Very Low	dVery Low	Very Low
다 CHANGE STATEMENT	77 More high school graduates will delay entrance to postsecondary education.	92 Participative decision making within postsecondary education institutions will increase.	94 Regional organizations will have increasedVery influence over postsecondary education.	99 Postsecondary education will receive a broader base of financial support.



Table 12

OTHER CHANGES THAT WOULD HAVE VERY HIGH IMPACT

			EXPECTED DATE	* RESPONDING	MOST	MOST
CHANGE STATEMENT	LIKELIH00D	IMPACT	OF CHANGE	SHOULD OCCUR	PROMOTED BY:	HINDERED BY:
12 Use of individualized instruction will Mcincease.	Moderate	Very High	1979	96	Students	Faculty
14 Student progress will be measured by Mccompetency and not time.	Moderate	Very High	1981	97	Students	Faculty
82 The federal government will move toward a master plan for postsecondary education.	Low	Very High	1983	49	Federal	Public Inst.

Table 12 shows the three statements which the panel identified as having a very high impact, but not a high likelihood of occurrence.

Table 13 presents those two changes that are highly likely to occur in the most distant future. In general, if the panel thought the change was highly likely to occur, they also felt that it would occur in the not too distant future. An interesting observation which can be made in view of this data is that the time horizon that was used by the panel turned out to be five to ten years rather than the ten to twenty years we were suggesting when we posed the Round I question.

Table 14 presents the 12 change statements that at least 97 percent of the panel felt should occur, along with the information concerning the impact, likelihood, time frame, should/should not, and promote-hinder questions. The 10 change statements that at least 50 percent of the panel felt should not occur are shown in Table 15. The should not occur column gives the percent of the panel that felt this change should not occur. Tables 16 and 17 present the changes most promoted and most hindered by specific forces having influence on higher education. It is interesting to note that this cut at the data suggests that self interest will dominate (state will promote state interests, faculty will promote faculty interests, etc.)



HIGH LIKELIHOOD CHANGES OCCURRING AFTER 1980

48	CHANGE STATEMENT	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	MOST PROMOTED BY:	MOST HINDERED BY:
50 Future flexibl	50 Future physical facilities will be more flexible and versatile.	High	Moderate	1980	26		
109 Plannir include as an a	Phanning in postsecondary education will include an analysis of outcomes as well as an analysis of inputs.	High	High	1981	86	State	Faculty
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				•	
ta de la composition della com					··		
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CHANGES THAT THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE

OF THE PANEL FELT SHOULD OCCUR

CHANGES THAT THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE

OF THE PANEL FELT SHOULD OCCUR

MOST HINDERED BY:	1	Faculty	Faculty	Private Inst	
MOST PROMOTED BY:	w	Industry	State	Federal	
% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	. 26	26	97	87	
EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	1981	1979	1977	1978	
IMPACT	Very High	High	Hígh	Very High	
LIKEL IHOOD	Moderate	Very High	High	High	
O CHANGE-STATEMENT	14 Student progress wil! be measured by competency and not time.	16 The use of TV, computers, and new technologies in postsecondary instruction will increase.	83 Use of new management and planning techniques in postsecondary education will increase.	67 Postsecondary education will be more readily accessible.	



CHANGES THAT THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF THE PANEL FELT SHOULD NOT OCCUR

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EXPECTED DATE SHOULD NOT MOST OF CHANGE OCCUR PROMOTED BY: HINDERED RY:	72 Federal Private	1977 69 State Public Inst.	1973 State Students	1978 Faculty Public Inst.	1990 57 Students Faculty	1978 State Students	
	High 1980	High 1977	Low 1973	Very High	Moderate 1990	Low 1978	Low 1981
LIKELIHOOD	Low	Low	Very Low	Very High	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate
CHANGE STATEMENT	88 Governmental control of private institutions will increase.	98 The proportion of tax-dollars allocated to support postsecondary education will decline as a result of competitive public demands.	76 Services rendered to students (i.e., recreation, health, counseling) will decrease.	58 Faculty collective bargaining will become more widely adopted.	49 The use of psycho-pharmacy and psycho- electronics to induce and augment learning will increase.	106 Students will pay a greater proportion of the cost of postsecondary education.	91 The distinction between public and private institutions will diminish at an increasing rate.

Table 15 (Continued)

CHANGES THAT THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF THE PANEL FELT SHOULD NOT OCCUR

	,														
TOOM	HINDERED BY:	Faculty	Public Inst.												
	HINE	Fac	Put												,. <u></u>
•															
) BY:	• •								÷					
MOST	PROMOTED	ıte	Federal												_
	PROM	State	Fec						•						
9 F															
% RESPONDING		,											,		
RESP	OCCUR	53	53												
	_														
ΑTE	OF CHANGE	, ,												-	
E	HANG	1977	1983						·						
PFCT	7	19	19	.*	٠.										
F X	3							· .				· · ·	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	_		igh		•								*. *		
	IMPACT	High.	Very High				7,								
· -	:	**	Ver	<u> </u>	·			· ·					:		
	HSOD	ηί				*									
	IKELI	High	Low					•							
				;				· ·							<u> </u>
		sed	rd a on.					•							
·.		crea ion.	towa										•		
		in	edu(•		•	
	_	agencies will have increased postsecondary education.	government will move toward for postsecondary education.		, i										
	CHANGE STATEMENT	i11 dary	wi l											٠.	
	TAT	es w	ment stse												
	GE S	enci os ts	vern r po						•					•	
	CHAN	l agi	go. fol		••				1						
		eve ove	era] plar								4)			4.1 4.1
		State-level agencies will have increa control over postsecondary education.	fer ters			•									-
			The federal on master plan												
	52	82	83												
			Contract of the Contract of th		1 7 1			* *							



CHANGES MOST PROMOTED BY EACH SUBGROUP

	HINDERED BY: Public Inst.	Faculty	Private Inst.	Faculty	State	Public Inst.	State	Public Inst.	Private Inst.	
	PROMOTED BY: Federal	्र इन्हें इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्ह इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्हे इन्ह इन्ह इन्ह इन्ह इन्ह इन्ह इन्ह इन्ह	Kegioral	Agenties	Students	Faculty	Public Inst.	Private Inst.	Proprietary Inst.	
RESPONDING	SHOULD OCCUR	47	22	85	70	. 54	96	92	82	
EXPECTED DATE	UF CHANGE 1983	1977	1981	1981	1977	1978	1980	1978	1981	
TOROMI	Very High	,_ High	Low	Moderate	High	Гом	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	. •
I TKEI THOON	Low	Hi gh	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	
CHANGE STATEMENT	82 The federal government will move toward a master plan for postsecondary education.	85 State-level agencies will have increased control over postsecondary education.	94 Regional organizations will have increased influence over postsecondary education.	33 Organizations other than colleges and universities will provide an increased amount of postsecondary education.	74 Students will increasingly organize and iobby to promote students interests.	55 The faculty will play an increased role in the governance of their institution.	99 Postsecondary education will receive a broader base of financial support.	103 State aid to private institutions will increase.	33 Organizations other than colleges and universities will provide an increased amount of postsecondary education.	



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CHANGES MOST HINDERED BY EACH SUBGROUP

CHANGE STATEMENT	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	MOST PROMOTED BY:	MOST HINDERED BY:
The federal government will increasingly emphasize general aid to postsecondary education.	Very Low	Гом	1979	6 € € € € € € € € € € € € € € € € € € €	Federal	Federal
96 The difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition will disappear.	MO J	High	1982	29	Federal	State
Enrollments in professional education (e.g., law and medicine) will increase.	High	Moderate	1977	88 8	Federal	Non-Govt. Regional
Social problems will receive increased attention.	Very High	High	1977	65	Students	Industry
greater proportion of indary education.	Moderate	Low	1978	46	State	Students
Faculty will have increased teaching loads.	High	Moderate	1977	74	Students	Faculty
The proportion of tax dollars allocated to support postsecondary education will decline as a result of competitive public demands.	Low	High.	1977	31	State	Public Inst.
	Low	High	1980	59	Federal	Private Inst.
Ö	Very Low	Moderate	1980	96	Public Inst.	Proprietary Inst.
					,	

WHAT ARE THE CHANGES?

Tables 18 through 28 present the changes grouped into the general taxonomy areas of higher education. The tables show the relative level of likelihood and the relative level of impact for each of the changes in a group. For example, in Table 18 change number 73 has a mean value of 5.9 on the likelihood question and a mean value of 4.8 on the impact question. This classifies change statement 73 as having a high likelihood relative to that of other changes in access and participation, and as having a low impact relative to the impact of other access and participation changes.

The changes grouped into the same general taxonomy areas of higher education are presented in numerical order in Appendix A. The summarized data in Appendix A show the relative impact and likelihood levels, and also the results for the time, should/should not, and promote-hinder questions.

Looking at the changes in access and participation, the forecast says it is mighly likely (relative to other changes) that more students will be part-time commuting students who are involved in continuing education throughout their lifetime. The universities' potential to respond to the needs of part-time students is now being examined. A University of California report (1971) called <u>Degree Programs for the Part-time Student: A Proposal</u> asks the university to make its programs more available, its facilities more accessible, and its support services more convenient to qualified students wishing to study part-time.



CHANGES IN THE GROUP: ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

roup of Similar Changes on Access and Participation	Change Statement Mean Value on the Likelihood Question	Revised Likelihood Scale	Relative Level of Likelihoud	. Change Statement #	દિમનાગુર Statement Meas Value on the Impact Question	Revised Impact Scale	Relative Level of Impact
		+1.2		(<u>5</u>	:	+1.2	
		0° (+				+1.0	
The number of students involved in continuing education throughout their lifetime will increase (caused by retraining, dropping in and out, etc.).	6.1	& +	Very High	. 69	. 7.8	ω. +	Very High
The number of commuting students attending institutions of postsecondary education will increase. The proportion of part-time students will increase. The proportion of students in postsecondary vocational programs will increase. Postsecondary education will be more readily accessible to all.	5.8	† +	High	15, 67	5.6	4 +	High
Enrollments in professional education (e.g., law and medicine) will increase. The number of degree granting private institutions will decrease.	5.5	ź. +		33	5.1	2. +	
Increasing opportunities and responsibilities will be available for all regardless of sex, race, etc.	5.3	0	Moderate	27, 80 75, 78	5.0	o ·	Moderate
A larger proportion of high school graduates will enter postsecondary education. Enrollment limits will increasingly be placed on postsecondary education institutions. Institutions will compete more for students. The demand for associate degrees will increase.	5.1	2 - 4	LOW	17, 71	4 8 6 6 6	2. 4.	Lox
More high school graduates will delay entrance to postsecondary education. A larger absolute number of people will seek an advanced or professional degree.	4.6	9 8	Very Low	93	c	9. 8.	Very Low
		-1.0		· .		-1.0	
		-1.2				4.2	
		4,				4.1-	
		1.6				-1.6	

The forecast also sees a relatively high likelihood for an increase in the propertion of students in postsecondary vocational programs and an increase in the excessibility of education for all. The movement toward equal opportunity in American higher education dates back to the Morrill Act of 1862, which encouraged the establishment of land-grant colleges designed to emphasize vocational training, as discussed by Karabel (1972). In 1936 Furnas forecast

Every person has a right to expect an adequate education for himself and his children, one which is in full keeping with his mental ability and aptitudes whatever his social position. It is right to expect that this should be supported by the public pocket, though of course the educated man must realize that he must contribute when he arrives at the age and position of accomplishment. Higher education, including professional, should be readily available for those who can qualify. Each person should have his mental activities guided until he has reached his ceiling. Perhaps there should be many more technical and trade schools. There should be more opportunities for adult education, for many an older man and woman thirsts for knowledge. Educational leaders have never agree upon what constitutes education, but whatever it may be, it should be available for all to the degree to which it can be absorbed.

With these initial efforts so long ago, it may seem strange that today accessinitiate and vocational programs are still a forecast for the future. Yet, these two forecasts are now part of a new priority, as expressed by Federal Education Commissioner Marland (1972):

Educational opportunity should not be artificially confined to the first third of one's life. It should, instead, be accessible to men and women as they want and need it to allow growth and change throughout their lives. . . . In high school and postsecondary education, children need the opportunity to learn specific skills to lead them to meaningful employment.

And in a scenario on alternate U.S. futures in the '70s and '80s, Kahn and Briggs (1972) see:

Support for tax reforms and for meeting the nutritional, medical, and educational needs of the children of the poor could be stronger and more effective than today. Education in general, as our traditional means for class mobility—and class definition—could receive increased attention, although one would suppose that today's educational philosophy would undergo modification in the direction of stressing competition, vocational training (possibly), and moral training also.

These forecasted changes are in part fullfilment of the Carnegie Commission's goals of open access to all public community colleges as stated in <u>The Open-Door Colleges</u> (1970) and in <u>A Chance to Learn</u> (1970) as the Commission proposes:

That all economic barriers to educational opportunity be eliminated, thus closing the present probability differentials for college access and completion, and graduate school access and completion, among groups of equal academic ability but unequal family income level.

That the curriculum and the environment of the college campus not remain a source of educational disadvantage or inequity; that questions of cultural balance no longer be a source of eruptions.

That substantial progress be made toward improvement of educational quality at levels prior to higher education, and toward provision of universal access to higher education where it is not available.

As the country moves toward this increased accessibility, Cross (1971) points out,



it is the lower-half students who constitute the available reservoir of new students to higher education: poor students academically and-more often than not--poor students finalicially.

This agrees with the first of 85 theses presented by the University of Massachusetts Assembly on University Goals and Governances (1971):

Higher education is currently available to over 8 million Americans, but not to the very poor. . . . Financial aids in the past went largely to upward-mobile young people who soon became indistinguishable from the majority. . . . The failure to educate students of low-income families, whatever their race or ethnic origin, ought to be countenanced.

The Newman Task Force (1971) points out that access should not only be permission to enter college, but also access to a degree, access to sound career choices, and continuing access to reentry at any age.

The future events that will bring about this increased opportunity for education for all Americans, are listed by White (1967):

- (1) The federal government will emerge with primary responsibility for adult education.
- (2) More institutions of higher education will offer advanced degrees in adult education.
- (3) By 1980, 20 percent of the adult population will be committed to at least one program of part-time study.
- (4) Adults will be paid to go to school as an ordinary practice.
- (5) Adult education will emerge as a major concern of social scientists.
- (6) "Easier learning in less time," made possible by educational technology, will enjoy a brief period of general enthusiasm by the educational scientist.



- (7) The community college will emerge as the fastest-growing segment of adult education.
- (8) The adult education association will gain enormous strength as the national association of all adult educators.
- (9) Comparative adult education will become a favorite study of professional adult educators.
- (10) A concern for values will require assistance of philosophers in developing curriculum.

These forecast changes in the areas of access and participation fall in line with the report of the University of Massachusetts Assembly on University Goals and Governance (1971) which sought answers to the following five questions:

(1) Who will attend? (2) What will they be taught? (3) Where will they

- study? (4) When in their lives will they participate? (5) How will the institution serve the Commonwealth of Massachusetts beyond its students? Their answers to these questions were:
 - (1) The university should provide an education for anyone in the state who desires one;
 - (2) the students should be taught what they want to learn and emphasise should be put on individual majors;
 - (3) the university should expand and go to the student rather than having the student come to it in many cases;
 - (4) persons of all ages should be allowed to participate in higher education and emphasis should be placed on adult education;
 - (5) the university should provide a diversity of educational opportunities and institutions for the benefit of the commonwealth as a whole.



TABLE 19

CHANGES IN THE GROUP: COMPETENCE AND PERFORMANCE

Group of Similar Changes on Competence and Performance	Change Statement Hean Value on the Likelihood Question	Revised Likelihood Scale	Relative Level of Likelihood	Change Statement	Change Statement Mean Value on the Impact Question	Revised Impact Scale	Relative Level of Impact
		+1.2				+1.2	
	·•						
		1.0				+1.0	
			40.511			ć	Yerv Bigh
		&. +	16 L			χ. +	
		9, +		14	5.8	9 +	
3 Certification of student competencies will be increasingly possible other than through formal	5.6		High	· · ·	5.7		High
academic programs. 25 The manpower needs of society will receive increased	5.4	4. +				4.	
attention.							
14 Student progress will be measured by competency	5.3	2. +		2	5.4	+ .2	
	nic 5.2 c credit _{E 1}		Moderate	25	بر مر د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د		
26 The length of time required to obtain a bachelors defined by will decrease.		D		٥,	3.5		Moderate
		·	i Te	ı	7.6	6	
20 Fundancia de sector (17) de constante		7				? !	
	2						
37 The demand will increase for additional types of intermediate degrees between the bachelor and doctoral levels	ter- 4.7 evels.	4	Low	39	4.8	b	Low
2 Our national society will place less value on all	4.5	9		1		9.	
			Very Low				Very low
		8.				. &	·
		-1.0				-1.0	
		-1.2				-1.2	
			ľ				
		-1.4		•		-1.4	
		-1.6				-1.6	
	\$						

In Table 19 the changes in competence and performance show that certification of student competencies will be increasingly possible through other than formal academic programs. Spurr (1971) suggests two areas in which external certification can be added to supplement the system of internal certification: (1) establishing the practice of granting external degrees on the basis of examination of students who have not been enrolled at the university but who nave met on their own the standard established by the university's faculty for its internal students, and (2) establishing of degree-granting interuniversity institutes of continuing education under the academic and fiscal control of the cooperating universities. For the individuals who fear these alternatives routes to obtaining credentials, the Newman Report (1971) reminds us that:

Studies suggest that the men who get to the top in management have developed skills that are simply not taught by formal education. Finding problems and opportunities, initiating action, and following through to attain the desired results requires behavior which is neither measured by examinations nor developed by discussing in the classroom what someone else should do.

There would be great humor in this situation where not so many individual lives so deeply affected. Colleges and universities are filled with people who seek only to be certified. Yet the grades and degrees these institutions issue are used as false currency in the employment market—they really testify to little about an individual's chance for success.

As with a number of the nightly likely changes, competence-based certification is already occurring. It is one of the features of the new Minnesota Metropolitan State College discussed by Mitau (1971):



It will be an institution that focuses on the needs of the city; there will be no formal campus, degrees will be competence-based; it will be in continual operation; and it primarily will be an upper-level college, admitting adults with 2 years of college or the equivalent in occupational training.

A complete description of this new type of college is given by Sweet (1971).

The structure of the educational system in Table 20 finds coordination within postsecondary education increasing. This coordination is not only between the existing colleges and universities but also, as Dean (1971) states it, among others as well:

We need cooperation between trade schools and colleges and universities in regard to acceptance of credits and the offering of supplementary course work. To date, the whole system of post-secondary education has cooperated very little to supplement each other's efforts. I could foresee arrangements whereby colleges and universities would accept credits from vocational training schools and allow the student to take supplementary work for an associate or bachelor's degree. Also I could visualize a cooperative program between institutions of higher education and specialized training schools of close proximity, whereby facilities and resources are maximized for each, and the student benefits as a result.

Coordination between developing colleges and established colleges or universities has taken place, and in summarizing the proceedings of a conference on institutional cooperation in higher education, Howard (1967) concludes that "Interinstitutional cooperation among colleges of different levels of quality works and . . . should be dramatically expanded."

The second notable change in educational structure is that state-level agencies will have increased control over postsecondary education. The



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	-	TABLE 20	:				
	CHINA	CHANGES IN THE GROUP: THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL S.STEM	STRUCTURE OF THE E	DUCATIONAL SYSTEM			
Group of Similar Changes on Educational Structure	Change Statement Mean Value on the ikelihood Question	Revised Likelihood Scale	Relative Level of Likelihood	Shange Statement	Change Statement Mean Value on the Impact Ouestion	Revised Impact	9 Tarive
		+1.2				+1.2	, , ,
	(m. 1944) (m. 1944)	+1.0		en e		+1.0	
Mens institutions and womens institutions will increasingly become coeducational.	Cp.	ω , +	Very High	88	5.8	&) +	Very High
The ease of transferability of credit from one institution to another will increase. Coordination within postsecondary education will increase. State-level agencies will have increased control over	e. 55.6	9. +	High	38	r.	9 +	40.51
postsecondary education. Institutions will increasingly share resources (i.e., library, faculty, facilities, equipment).		+	; n	23	. v	+	55 E
The cambus and monacademic community will increasing	- L	+		90, 88	5.3	·	•
share resources (campus without walls). Cooperation between public and private institutions will increase.	. S. S. L.	. 0	Moderate	108, 33 72, 46	5.1	1 0	Moderate
Organizations other than colleges and universities will provide for increased amount of postsecondary education. The distinction between public and private institutions will diminish at an increasing rate. Wovernmental control of private institutions will increase.	4.9	2	7.00	94,91	4.7	2:	
The federal government will move toward a master plan for	;	1 4.	ГОМ			च	Low
postsecondary education.		9				9	
Keglonai organizations will have increased influence over postsecondary education.	4,4		Very Low	21	4.3		Very tow
		ω ,	1		. 4 . 0	ω,	
		-1.0				-1.0	<u>ئ</u> ىن
		-1.2				-1.2	
Degree granting institutions will become more alike.	3.7					4.1-	
		9.1-	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			-1.6	

majority of the panel responding said this change should not occur which agrees with the Carnegie Commission report, The Capitol and the Campus, which recommends that:

- Public and private institutions seek to establish guidelines clearly defining the limitations on state oncern and state regulation or control.
- (2) A special commission on institutional independence be established within the American Council on Education; this commission, which consist of both ACE members and public members, would be assigned responsibility for reviewing external interference with institutional independence and issuing findings after such reviews.
- (3) Elected officials (unless elected for that specific purpose) not serve as members of governing boards of public institutions or coordinating agencies.
- (4) A system be developed to assure adequate screening and consultation prior to appointments to governing boards, regardless of who has the final authority to appoint.

The changes in program content, shown in Table 21, may seem to be only a shift in emphasis. If only a slight change occurs in the curriculum, this will be typical of past trends as identified by Ikenberry (1970) in a review of areas that have not changed, "such as the undergraduate curriculum," and Dressel (1969) in a review of 322 college and university catalogs which revealed that undergraduate curricular requirements have changed very little in ten years. One of the few published changes in this area is a new undergraduate curriculum for the University of Utah in which Engligh composition is the only required course (Gordon, 1970).



	Relative Level of Impact			Very High		High		Moderate		Low	Very Low					
	Revised Impact Sealo		0.1+	8 +		9. +	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2. +		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9	ω	-1.0	-1.2		Ų
	Change Statement Mean Value on the Impact Ouestion						2.1	5.0 4.9		4.4		4.0				
	Change Statement						31, 6, 36	48 5 87		43		40				
21 PROGRAM CONTENT	Relative Level of Likelihood			Very High		High		Moderate		Low	Yery Low					
TABLE 21	Revised Likelihood Scale	+1.2	0.1+	∞ +	,	o. +	4	7. +	2	4	9	&.		1.2	4.	
CHANG	Change Statement Mean Value on the,			5.4	5.3		9,5	4.6		4.2	6.6	3.8				
		e e e		eased attention.	the topic of more les.		important function id graduate programs ies and universities.	re specialized.		ion institutions y will increase.	will increase.	me less specialized.				
	Group of Similar Changes on Program Content			Social problems will receive increased attention.	Postsecondary education will be the topic of more research and development activities.		Public service will become a rore important function of postsecondary education. The emphasts on upper division and graduate programs will increase in four year colleges and universities.	Graduate education will become more specialized.		The role of postsecondary education institutions as agents of change in the society will increase. Research will become a less important function of postsecondary education.	Emphasis placed on ethnic studies will increase.	Undergraduate education will become less specialized.				

TABLE 22

CHANGES IN THE GROUP: ADMINISTRATION

Group of Similar Changes on Administration	Change Statement Mean Value on the Likelihood Question	Revised Likelihood Scale	Relative Level of Likelihood	Change Statement #	Change Statement Mean Value on the Impact Question	Revised Impact Scale	Relative Level of Impact
₹		+1,2				+1.2	
		+1.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			0 [+	

		&. +	Very High			8. +	Very High
1		9. +				+ 6	
	-		High		. •		High
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			163	+ 4	
						+ .2	
An increased proportion of administrative personnel will be recruited from nonacademic sources (e.g., businase, consement)	4.8		Moderate	78 98	Q.V	c	1
Administrators will play a larger role in the governance of this institutions.	4.6						ימחהו מיה
		2				2	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
		4	LOW			4.	Low
		د . د . د					
			Very Low			9	Very Low
		©				8	
		-1.0	: - 7. - 7.			-1.0	
		-1.2				. 1.2	
						ε, .	
		5.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-1.4	
		-1.6				1.5	

A second important aspect of the changes in program content involves the increased research and development on the topic of education. Clark (1967) presents one view of this:

Educational R and D is coming of age. It is now central to the enterprise of educational practice, and the crude, fledgling regional laboratories are the first evidence of its organizational form. The look of the future in educational research will be composed of large, interagency centers housing large R and D operations. To participate effectively in such an R and D world, constitutent agencies will have to build and maintain resident R and D staffs of their own similar in form, perhaps, to the R and D centers sponsored for the past few years by the Office of Education.

In Table 23, the changes forecast for the faculty begin with the relatively highly likely issue of collective bargaining (while the related issue of eliminating faculty tenure has a relatively low likelihood). With today's headlines reading "Four-Year Colleges To Be Targets of Unionizers" (Semas, Chronicle of Higher Education, October 1972) and about 10 percent of the faculty members nationally represented by a bargaining group (Grobman, 1972), the high likelihood of collective bargaining is not to be doubted. Similar neadlines, ("College Replaces Tenure With Five-Year Contracts," Chronicle of Higher Education, April 1972) would indicate a negative attitude toward tenure, which is now held by a majority of the publid and a strong minority within the teaching profession (Sherriffs, 1971):



TABLE 23

CHAUGES IN THE GROUP: FACULTY

Group of Similar Changes on Faculty ;	Change Statement Mean Value on the Likelihood Question	Revised Likelihood Scale	Relative Level of Likelihood	Change Statement	Change Statement Mean Value on the Impact Question	Revised Impact Scale	Relative Level of Impact
		+1.2				+1.2	
		+1.0				1.0	
58 Faculty collective bargaining will become more	5.7	•					
widely adopted.		8. +	Very High			æ. +	Very High
52 The faculty will have love fencedom well-time to		9 +		28	5:7	υ +	
	9.0		1-311			1	4-211
8 Teaching will become a more important function of postsecondary education:	5.3		ng ru				H1Gn
 Faculty will have increased teaching loads. 	5.2	+ .4	- A	54	5.5	4.	
			•		***		
		7.+		ω.	5.3	+ .2	
				64	5.2		
	mportant 4.8	0	Moderate			· · ·	Modern to
64. The effectiveness of faculty as facilitators of learning in postsecondary education will increase.				61 50 63	· · · · ·))	moderate
62 Fewer faculty members per student will be required instructional activities (due to such factors as				20, 55, 05	0.00		
technology. 57 A larger proportion of the faculty will be part-time.	1	1		52, 63	4.9	7.	
59 A larger proportion of the faculty will be recruited from nonacademic sources.	ited 4.4	4.	Low	57	4.7	4.	Low
54 Earnity tenure will be eliminated				55	4.6		
	7.1	9	y v v			9	Very Low
		8.				30 ·	
55 The faculty will play an increased role in the governance of their institution.	3.9						
		-1.0				-1.0	
			•			i i	
		•				6	
		7:1-				7:1-	
	<u>-</u>	-1.4		•		4.1-	
		-1.6				-1.6	
						į	



- (1) Tenure has been the reason given to the public by institutions for their inability to cope with a highly visible though small number of extravagantly irresponsible faculty members. Management carnot "throw the rascals out" because of tenure. (And, by implication, they right if tenure were abondoned.)
- (2) In some institutions, the faculty now claims the right to strike. The arguments for tenure for public employees vanish when those employees can bring an institution to a halt while the public is denied the right to withhold employment. And though the public was willing to grant tenure to a profession, it is unlikely to do so to a labor union.
- (3) Most states now have legislation protecting public employees from capricious actions by employers. This, along with the many provisions for fair grievance procedures, has removed much of the original need for tenure.
- (4) The public is currently dissatisfied with the effectiveness of education in primary and secondary schools as well as in higher education. Nationwide, efforts are under way to improve the situation. There is a growing realization that the key to effective education is the teacher. If the teacher is good, so is the product, if the teacher is bad, no matter what you pay him or what fringe benefits you give him, the product is poor. I believe it is inevitable that systems of reward for merit rather than seniority will soon be universal. The public is unwilling to short-change its children. The tenure tradition cannot survive at the expense of our young.

This view is in sharp contrast to the forecast of the Delphi panel, and the main point may be to cause each of us to examine our own internal feelings concerning the elimination of tenure.

The other changes that have a relatively high likelihood concern faculty teaching loads, faculty freedom, and the importance of teaching. The Carnegie Commission calls for these and other changes in "Reform on Campus";

Despite the high level of general satisfaction with academic life, there are some changes that are strongly desired by students and (where their opinions are also known) by faculty members. They include:

Improvement of teaching effectiveness and of the rewards for good teaching,

Achievement of more "relevance" in the curriculum,

Provision of more creative opportunities for students,

Greater attention to the "emotional growth" of students.

Although the panel identified faculty as most hindering change in many of the change statements, it is important to note the difference studied by Wilson and Gaff (1970) between faculty who favor change and those who do not favor change:

The faculty who favor change were more likely to see the purpose of college education as self-development in students, emphasized personalization in the educative process, held permissive views about student personal life, believed in a theory of teaching and learning emphasizing the selfmotivating power of students, and favored giving students significant roles in academic and social policymaking. They tended to be from the junior ranks, politically liberal, non-religious, and taught in the humanities or the social sciences. Thos opposed to academic change wanted students to acquire vocational and technical competence, deemphasized the need for close faculty-student relationship, emphasized external motivation, and opposed student participation in governance. Most were from the senior ranks, more conservative, and religious.

Table 24 lists student organizing and student governance as having relatively higher impact than other student changes, while being lower in relative likelihood. Robinson and Shoenfeld (1970) review the recent trends and institutional changes that indicate a growing student role in college and university administration. Even if student governance does not increase, communication among students, faculty, and administrators can be improved by taking into account three considerations offered by Mitau (1969):

First, each campus should have an up-to-date table of organization that reveals the major decision-making agencies and responsible personnel. Second, each student leader should have a clear-cut understanding of his campus organization, and take responsibility for explaining it to his fellow students. Third, student leaders and faculty members should be continuously informed on the status of their suggestions, petitions, and requests in the campus governmental structure.

ERIC		TABLE 24					
) CHANGES	IN THE GROUP: STUDENTS	ENTS				
Group of Similar Changes on Students	Change Statcment Hean Value on the Likelihood Question	Revised Likelihood Scale	Relative Level of Likelihood	Change Statement #	Change Statement Mean Value on the Impact Ouestion	Revised Impact Scale	Relative Level of Impact
		+1.2				+1.2	
		0. [+				+1.0	
89 The in loco parentis responsibility will become less prevalent.	6.0		-				
70 Less student housing will be provided by postsecondary education institutions.	2.8	∞ +	Very High			8 . +	Very High
		0. +	Hioh			9 +	Figh
		+				+	
				68, 74	4.8		
		+ .Z				+ .2	
	5.1	0	Hoderate	20	4.5	0	Moderate
74 Students will increasingly organize and lobby to promote student interests.	5.0			76	7.3	6	
				2		: :	
		þ. -	Гом	89	4.1	4	Low
68 Students will play a larger role in the governance of their institution.	4.6	ų					
		0,	Very Low			Q	Very Low
		α .				8.	
		-1.0				0.1-	
76 Services rendered to students (i.e., recreational, health, counseling) will decrease.	4.0						
		2				Z. -1.2	
		-1.4				1.4	
		9.7				-1.6	



Table 25 shows changes in educational technology with the use of TV, computers, and new technologies having relatively high likelihood. This can be compared with another view of the future by McHale (1969) which states:

ing sa sang menggapang menerapagan pada dalah beranggan dan kelalah dalah beranggan dan kelalah beranggan beranggan dan kelalah beranggan bera

Education inco, for example, then one of our more laggard institutions in regard. The response to change has been largely confined to the adoption of technologies that have been administratively convenient, with little attention to the radical nature of required educational changes in themselves.

The Delphi panel's opinion of technological change is supported and expanded on by Knezevich (1971):

Educational strategies (traditionally called "methods of teaching" and sometimes "instructional media") in 1985 will bear little resemblance to those practiced and in vogue in 1970. The technological thrusts of computers, lasers, holography, electrophysiology, and pharmacology will combine forces to make an instructional revolution. The growing concern for individualization, new instructional and noninstructional personnel during the 1970s will exert a complementary influence as well.

CHANGES IN THE GROUP: EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

	Change Ctat.mont	Roving	Splatice	Change	Change Statement	Revised	Relative
Group of Sindlar Changes on Educational Jechnology	Likelihood Question	Likelihood	Level of Likelihood	Statement	Mean Value on the Impact Question (Impact Scale	level of Impact
		+1.2		-	****	+1.2	
A Total Control Con							:
		0.1+				+1.0	
The use of TV, computers, and new technologies in postsecondary instruction will increase. Postsecondary education facilities will be used more house in the day and more days in the war	6.8	∞ +	Very High			& +	Very High
More flows a firture day and more ways in the year. Future physical facilities will be more flexible— and versatile. This sicking amounts will be snowt for canital	5.6	9. +		21	9.6	9 +	
construction in larger postsecondary education institutions.		4	High	91		+	High
						~ +	
Variations in academic calendars will increase.	5.2.	y. F		44	L in		
Use of individualized instruction will increase.	2.0	0	Moderate	49, 105, 50, 62	62. 5.0	0	Moderate
	1.1	2				2	
remer acon by members be successful. Our to carry remer acon instructional activities (due to such factors as changing technology).		4.	Low	34	4.6	. 4	10
		·					
		9	Very Low	011	4	9	Very Low
The emphasis in postsecondary education will be on techniques and processes for learning rather than enhance matter	4.2	80.			- 1 3 07 4, − 1	ω ι	
		-1.0				-1.0	
		-1.2				-1.2	
		4.1				4.1-	· ·
The use of psycho-pharmacy and psycho-electronics to induce and augment learning will increase	v.	9.1-				9 : 17 :	4
					₹ 36.₹ 1		



The changes in resource availability are shown in Table 26, with increased scrutiny by funding sources being the most likely relative to other changes. It is interesting to note that this group of changes is considered likely to be hindered by public institutions that would feel the impact of these changes. That higher education is facing a financial crisis is not new, and two trends behind this shortage of funds, as presented by Glenny (1971), are

- (1) The current disillusionment of the public and the politicians with higher education, especially the universities.
- (2) The establishment of a new set of social priorities among which higher education has dropped from the top of the "top ten" to a much lower position.

The National Association of Manufacturers (1971) has another view, saying:

The crisis can be attributed principally to improper pricing policies higher education is sold at a great deal less than its cost of production and the two arguments for low-cost or free tuition, (1) the principle of equality of opportunity, and (2) the benefit that accrues to society, are demonstrably weak.

The panel's response does not align with these opinions, since the forecast sees only relatively moderate likelihood for students paying a greater proportion of the cost of postsecondary education, and also a relatively low likelihood that the proportion of tax dollars allocated to education will decline.

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RESOURCE AVAILABILITY	
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GROUP:	
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CHANGES IN THE	
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	Relative Level of Impact		Very High		High		Moderate		Гом	Very Low						a de la companya de l
	Revised Impact Scale	2. 1.4	2 4 4	9,+	+:	2 .	0	2	4	9.	.	-1.0	-1.2	4.	. 9.	
	Change Statement Mean Value on the Impact Question:				2.7		o <mark>ne</mark> one See one of	5.2	ero, ero oue out of the con-	Legal				taria (tari).		
	Change Stallement				100, 98		26	99, 101, 103 113, 106								
RESOURCE AVAILABILITY	Relative Level of Likelihcod		Very Kigh		High		Koderate		N OT	Very Low						
CHANGES IN THE GROUP. RI	Revised Likelihood Scale	+1.2	0.1+ 8.+	9 +	v.	X +	. 0	2	4 .	9	82	-1.0	-1.2	♥	9.1-	
CHANGE	Change Statement Mean Value on the Likelihood Question	F			4.6		5.0	88	4.7	4.4						
	of Similar Changes on	resources are being utilized will increase.			of Federal and to private institutions will increase.		State aid to private institutions will increase. More federal and state funds will go directly th students	Students will pay a gr ster proportion of the	The proportion of tax-dollars allocated to support postsecondary education will decline as a result of competitive public demands.	The federal government will increasingly emphasize general aid to postsecondary education.	Postsecondary education Will receive a broader base of financial support.					
E	Limis do Seg	Resources no resources no resources			10) Federal ai		103 State aid to 2 97 More federal 40 students	90	98 The propor postsecond	- 1 (EF)	99 Postsecond					

In Table 27, the use of new planning and management techniques in postsecondary education is forecast to increase along with the analysis of outcomes as well as inputs. The question of who has developed the plans for higher education is answered by Morphet and Ryan (1967):

Higher education has developed with less coordinated planning than has been the case in elementary and secondary education. Even in elementary and secondary education, however, there has been remarkably little comprehensive research and planned development. The educational system has grown substantially through experience and as a result of pressures to meet growing needs rather than through careful analysis and planning. The resources that have been devoted to planning have been regrettably small—and have too frequently been available only for short intensive studies. Thus resources and experiness in planning have been extremely limited.

The Carnegie Commission recommends that foundations, government agencies, and higher education associations give special attention to funding studies and projects concerned with special management problems of universities and colleges (The Capitol and the Campus, 1971).

With the use of the new planning techniques and with regard to analysis of outcome, Morphet and Ryan (1967) remind us:

The educational system is peculiarly specialized in the production of people, and it must never lose sight of the fact that it is producing people as ends, not as means. It is producing men, not manpower; people, not biologically generated nonlinear computers.

CHANGES IN THE GROUP: PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

· .		: .						1	.*																.:	
Relative Level of Impact				Very High	: ::	High		-		Moderate	1			5		Very Low									4.1	
Revised Impact Scale	+1.2		+1.0	æ. +		+ 6	.		2. +			2			9		æ	i v	-1.0		-1.2		-1.4	-1.6		
Change Statement Mean Value on the impact Question				and the second				5.7	9.6	5.4	£.9				4.8							0£ ku.				
Change Statement								. 83	109	118	111				92	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1										
Relative Level of Likelihood				Very High		46.5				Moderate			MOT			Very Low										
Revised Likelihood Scale	+1.2		+1.0	æ. +		9. +	+		4 .2	0		2	4. 1 		9		œ		-1.0		-1.2		-1.4	-J.6		
Change Statement Mean Value on the Likelihond Ouestion						6.1		5.8	5.7	5.5							4.7			***						
Changes on Management	oriogeneric Annual Control of the Co					Use of new management and planning techniques in postsec 'nry education will increase.		Planning in postsecondary education will include	on unallysis of decomes as men as an analysis of inp Comparability and compatibility of data will be required of postsecondary education.				administration in postsocophary	education will become more consolidated and centrally controlled.			92 Participative decision making within postsecondary education institutions will increase.									
Group of Similar Changes on	Pin and a second			The second second		83 Use of new mana postsec ary e		109 Planning in pos	111 Comparability a				13 Onevations and	education will centrally contr			92 Participative d education insti									



CHANGES IN THE GROUP: NGN-TRACITIONAL EDUCATION

The projection of statements in sector condary 5.5 + 3 tery tright (Contraction) in sector condary 5.5 + 3 tery tright (Contraction) in sector condary 6.5 + 3 tery tright (Contraction) in sector than through from 1 terrors. So 0 terrors (Contraction) in sector than through from 1 terrors. So 0 terrors (Contraction) in sector than through from 1 terrors. So 0 terrors (Contraction) in sector than through from 1 terrors. So 0 terrors (Contraction) in sector than through from 1 terrors. So 0 terrors (Contraction) in sector than through from 1 terrors (Contraction) in sector
5.6 + .8 Wery High 3 5.7 + .4 + .4 15 5.6 + .4 4
5.6 + .4 High 3 5.7 + .4
5.0 0 Moderate 5.0 0 11:22 4.3 11:22 4.8 11:22 1.6 11:23 1.6 11:24 1.9 11:25 1.6
5.0 4.9 11, 32 4.8 4 6 Very Low 11, 32 6 6 6 6 6 10 10
4 Llow Wery Low Very Low 6 4 1.0 6 4 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.6 -
8 Very Low6
-1.5
3.5



CHAPTER 5

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REPORTS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Additional information related to the results presented in this report can be obtained from the other NCHEMS Delphi survey project reports, which include:

- 1. Change in Higher Education Management—an analysis of the impact of the Delphi-forecasted changes on management systems in higher education.
- Methods for Large-Scale Delphi Studies—a documentation of the methodology used by NCHEMS in conducting a Delphi study with a large panel. This will benefit future NCHEMS studies and the educational community, since the number of factors in postsecondary education often will dictate panels of more than 100, and large-scale Delphi studies present a number of technical and logistical problems.
- 3. <u>Documentation of Large-Scale Delphi System Software</u>—a complete documentation of the computer software developed for the NCHEMS Delphi survey. This software is available as Type II—NCHEMS software, available at cost but with no guarantee or program support.
- 4. Data from the NCHEMS Future Planning and Management Systems Survey-a complete documentation of the NCHEMS Delphi survey data base, which is
 available at cost to anyone wanting to do additional research on the data.



Since the point of view from which research on projections of change is itself in constant change, it is quite likely that future research projects will want to use the more than a quarter of a million responses from this study for further analysis. lany other points of view could and should be taken in approaching additional work on this data.

One possibility for future research is to consider this study as a single point in time with a direction sign pointing out changes in the future. This one point becomes even more valuable if it is combined with another point or forecast taken after a one- or two-year time delay. If at the second point the direction sign points in the same direction, the value of long-range projection from the study will increas dramtically.

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APPENDÍX A

Summarized Data by Area of Change



ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

CHANGE STATEMENT	IKELIH00D	IMPACT	EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	MOST PROMOTED BY:	MOST HINDERED BY:
A larger absolute number of people will seek an advanced or professional degree.	Very Low	Low	1978	78	Students	State
The proportion of students in postsecondary vocational programs will increase.	High	Very High	1977	26	Industry	Private Inst.
Enrollments in professional education (e.g., law and medicine) will increase.	Hıgh	Moderate	1977	86	Federal	State
Organizations other than colleges and universities will provide an increased amount of postsecondary education.	Гом	Moderate	1981	85	Industry	Faculty
The demand for associate degrees will increase.	Low	Low	1977	82	Student	Faculty
Postsecondary education will be more readily accessible to all.	High	Very High	. 1978	26	Federal	Private Inst.
The number of students involved in continuing education throughout their lifetime will increase (caused by retraining, dropping in and out, etc.).	Very High	Very High Very High	1978	66	Students	State
Institutions will compete more for students.	Low	Low	1977		Private Inst.	State
The number of commuting students attending institutions of postsecondary education will increase.	Hi gh	Low	1977	92	Students	private Inst.
	:					



ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION (Continued)

					*	
& CHANGE STATEMENT	LIKELIHOOD	TMPACT	EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	MOST PROMOTED BY:	MOST HINDERED BY:
75 The proportion of part-time students will increase.	High	Moderate	1977	94	Students	Private Inst.
77 More high school graduates will delay entrance to postsecondary education.	Very Low	Low	1979	72	Students	Industry
78 A larger proportion of high school graduates will enter postsecondary education.	Moderate	Moderate	1978	88	Students	State
80 Enrollment limits will increasingly be placed on postsecondary education institutions.	Low	Moderate	1977	72	State	Public Inst.
93 The number of degree-granting private institutions will decrease.	Moderate	Very Low			;	
reasing opposes will be	Moderate	Low	1978	66	Federal	Private Inst.
or sex, race, etc.			, 1			
					peter ov	



MOST HINDERED BY:	Faculty	Faculty	Faculty	Faculty	Faculty	Faculty	Faculty	Faculty	
MOST PROMOTED BY:	Industry	Students	Students	Students	Federaì	Students	Students	Students	
% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	26	93	26	83	6.3	83	72	70	
EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	1981	1980	1981	1979	1978	1979	1981	1979	
IMPACT	Moderate	High	Very High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	, co./	
LIKELIHOOD	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Low	γoη	
06 CHANGE STATEMENT	2 Our national society will place less value on all college degrees.	3 Certification of student competencies will be increasingly possible other than through formal academic programs.	14 Student progress will be measured by competency and not time.	19 Student experience (work, service) in the nonacademic community will be increasingly accepted for academic credit.	25 The manpower needs of society will receive increased attention.	26 The length of time required to obtain a bachelors degree will decrease.	37 The demand will increase for additional types of intermediate degrees between the bachelor and doctoral levels.	39 Emphasis on grades will decrease.	



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STRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM (Continued)

MOCT	HINDERED BY:	Private Inst.	Private Inst.	Public Inst.	Faculty		
TOOM	PROMOTED BY:	State	State	Non-Govt. Agencies	State		
SMIUNUCSE %1	SHOULD OCCUR	86	46	20	& 6		
EXPECTED DATE	OF CHANGE	1978	1981	1981	1979		
	IMPACT	High	Гом	Low	Moderate		
	LIKELIHÖOD	High	Moderate	Very Low	High		
	CHANGE STATEMENT	90 Coordination within postsecondary education will increase.	'91 The distinction between public and private institutions will diminish at an increasing rate.	94 Regional organizations will have increased influence over postsecondary education.	108 Institutions will increasingly share resources (i.e., library, faculty, facilities, equipment).		

STRUCTURE OF PROGRAM CONTENT

MOST JERED BY:	lty	ity	Industry	υ	1 2 3 4 1	۱ty	len t	ඩ	l tÿ
MOST HINDERED	Faculty	Facuity	Indu	State		Faculty	Student	State	Faculty
MOST PROMOTED BY:	State	State	Students	State	: :	Students	Faculty	Student	Federal
% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	47	88 80	66	73	1	63	58	72	91
LXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	1981	1979	1977	1979	: 1	1980	1581	1981	1979
IMPACT	Moderate	High	High	Нigh	Very Low	Low	Low	High	Moderate
:KEL IHOOD	Low	High	Very High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate	Low	Very High
66 CHANGE STATEMENT	5 Research will become a less important function of postsecondary education.	6 Public service will become a more important function of postsecondary education.	31 Social problems will receive increased attention.	36 The emphasis on upper division and graduate programs will increase in four-year colleges and universities.	40 Emphasis placed on ethnic studies will increase.	42 Undergraduate education will become less specialized.	43 Graduate education will become more specialized.	48 The role of postsecondary education institutions as agents of change in society will increase.	87 Postsecondary education will be the topic of more research and development activities



STRUCTURE OF ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY, AND STUDENTS

			ה מין היומין		§ (- :
CHANGE STATEMENT	LIKELIH00D	IMPACT	OF CHANGE	& KESPUNDING SHOULD OCCUR	MOSI PROMOTED BY:	MOST HINDERED BY:
ADMINISTRATION						And the state of t
84 Administrators will play a larger role in the governance of their institutions.	Moderate	Moderate	1979	80	State	Faculty
86 An increased proportion of administrative personnel will be recruited from non-academic sources (e.g., business, government)	Moderate t).	Moderate	1980	72	State	Faculty
FACULTY						
8 Teaching will become a more important function of postsecondary education.	High	High	1978	95	Student	Faculty
52 Faculty will have less freedom relative to workloads and activities.	High	Low	1977	89	State	Faculty
54 Faculty tenure will be eliminated.	Low	High	1986	55	State	 Facu ty
55 The faculty will play an increased role in the governance of their institution.	Very Low	Low	1978	54	Faculty	Public Inst.
57 A larger proportion of the faculty will be part-time faculty.	Moderate	Very Low	1980	64	Public Inst.	Faculty
58 Faculty collective bargaining will become more widely adopted.	Very High	Very High	1978	42	Faculty	Public Inst.

STRUCTURE OF ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY, AND STUDENTS

(Continued)

G CHANGE STATEMENT	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	MOST PRONOTED BY:	MOST HINDERED BY:
FACULTY (Continued)						
59 A larger proportion of the faculty will be recruited from nonacademic sources.	Low	Moderate	1982	75	Industry	Faculty
61 Faculty will have increased teaching loads	High	Moderate	1977	74	State	Faculty
62 Fewer faculty members per student will be required for instructional activities (due to such factors as changing technolog	Moderate	Moderate	1981	64	State	Faculty
<pre>63 The publish-or-perish concept will become less important.</pre>	Moderate	Low	1981	93	Student	Faculty
64 The effectiveness of faculty as facilitators of learning in postsecondary education will increase.	Moderate	Moderate	1981	96	Faculty	Faculty
68 Students will play a larger role in the governance of their institution.	Гом	High	!		1	
70 Les's student housing will be provided by postsecondary education institutions.	Very High	Moderate	1977	84	Student	State
74 Students will increasingly organize and lobby to promote student interests.	Moderate	High	1977	70	Student	State

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STRUCTURE OF ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY, AND STUDENTS

(Continued)

STUDENTS (Continued)	IKELIHOOD	IMPACT	EXPECTED JATE OF CHANGE	% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	MOST PRONOTED BY:	MOST HINDERED BY:	
Services rendered to students (i.e., recreation, health, counseling) will decrease.	Very Low	Low	1978	39	State	Student	
The in loco parentis responsibility will become less prevalent.	Very High	Low	1976	06	Student	Private Inst.	

STRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

97	CHANGE STATEMENT	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	MOST PROMOTED BY:	MOST HINDERED BY:
12	Use of individualized instruction will increase.	Moderate	Very High	1979	96	Student	Faculty
10	The use of TV, computers, and new technologies in postsecondary instruction will increase.	Very High	High	1979	26	Industry	Faculty
34	Variations in academic calendars will increase.	Moderate	Low	1978	.62	Student	Faculty
44	The emphasis in postsecondary education will be on techniques and processes for learning rather than subject matter.	Very Low	Moderate	1982	69	Student	Faculty
49	The use of psycho-pharmacy and psycho- electronics to induce and augment learning will increase.	Very Low	Moderate	1988	4	Student	Faculty
50	Future physical facilities will be more flexible and versatile.	High	Moderate	1980	26	State	Facul ty
	Fewer faculty members per student will be required for instructional activities (due to such factors as changing technology).	Low	Moderate	1981	64	State	Faculty
105	Postsecondary education facilities will be used more hours in the day and more days in the year.	Very High	Moderate	1977	8	State	Faculty
		•		· -	·		

STRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

(Continued)

	•		EVDECTED DATE	ONTOROGOTO %	i i	1000
CHANGE STATEMENT	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	CAPECIED DAIE OF CHANGE	& KESPUNDING SHOULD OCCUR	PROMOTED BY:	HINDERED BY:
		-				
Diminishing amounts will be spent for capital construction in larger postsecondary education institutions.	High	Very Low	1977	80	State	Public Inst.
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G. CHANGE STATEMENT	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACI	EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	MOST PROMOTED BY:	MOST HINDERED BY:
97 More federal and state funds will go	Moderate	Moderate	1978	80	Federal	Public Inst.
93 The proportion of tax dollars allocated to support postsecondary education will decline as a result of competitive public demands.	Low	High	1977	31	State	Public Inst.
99 Postsecondary education will receive a broader base of financial support.	Very Low	Moderate	1980	96	Public Inst.	State
100 Scrutiny by funding sources as to how well resources are being utilized will increase.	Very High	High	1976	95	State	Public Inst.
101 Federal aid to private institutions will increase.	High	Moderate	1978	80	Private Inst,	Public Inst.
103 State aid to private institutions will increase.	Moderate	Moderate	1978	76	Private Inst.	Public Inst.
106 Students will pay a greater proportion of the cost of postsecondary education.	Moderate	Γοw	1978	46	State	Student
113 The federal government will increasingly emphasize general aid to postsecondary education.	Very Low	Low	1979	81	Federa]	[Federa]

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

MOST HINDERED BY:	Faculty	State	Faculty	Faculty	Faculty	
MOST PROMOTED BY:	State	Faculty	State	Federal	State	
% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	26	84	86	93	25	
EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	1977	1979	1981	1087	1979	
IMPACT	High	Very Low	High	Moderate	Moderate	
LIKELIHOOD	High .	Very Low	High	Moderate 1.	Гом	
00 CHANGE STATEMENT	83 Use of new management and planning techniques in postsecondary education will increase.	92 Participative decision making within postsecondary education institutions will increase.	109 Planning in postsecondary education will include an analysis of outcomes as well as an analysis of inputs.	111 Comparability and compatibility of data will be required of postsecondary education	118 Operations and administration in post- secondary education will become more consolidated and centrally controlled.	



NON-TRADITIONAL EDUCATION

MOST HINDERED BY:	Faculty		Private Inst.	Faculty	Faculty
MOST PROMOTED BY:	Students		Industry	Students	Industry
% RESPONDING SHOULD OCCUR	63	1	97	88	83
EXPECTED DATE OF CHANGE	1980		7.261	1980	1981
IMPACT	High	Гом	High	Low	Moderate
LIKELIH00D	High	Very Low	Very High	Moderate	Moderate
O CHANGE STATEMENT	3 Certification of student competencies will be increasingly possible other than through formal academic programs.	11 Formal accreditation of programs and institutions will become less important.	15 The proportion of students in post- secondary vocational programs will increase.	32 The use of home study programs will increase.	33 Organizations other than colleges and universities will provide an increased amount of postsecondary education.



APPENDIX B

Round IV Minority Opinion Report



APPENDIX B

ROUND IV -- MINORITY OPINION REPORT

The minority opinion report summarizes the panelists' comments from Round III. The report includes only the change statements that appear in the Round IV questionnaire and also received comments in Round III. If and in the sequence is missing, then that statement was omitted in the Round III.

To help your consideration of the comments, the panel members' response relative to the majority of the panel is indicated by each comment. For example: if at least 50 percent of the panel had responded between 4 and 6, then a panel member making a comment about his response of less than 4 would be described as giving a <u>low</u> response relative to the majority of the panel.



Change Statement	Comments on the Impact Question	Response Relative to the Fajority of the Panel	Comments on the Likelineed Question	Re the of	Response Relative to the Eajority of the Panel
1. A larger absolute number of people will seek an			We will continue to be a highly credentialed society.	: .	High
degree			 The importance of a degree is decreasing. ployers will not pay for a degree if they help it. 	Em- Low	Ð
			 As university loses credentialing capability, people will seek alternate means of education 	ity, Low	Þ
2. Our national society will place less value on all	1. Devaluation will not make them less sought-after, as with devalued curren-	Low	Industry now places great importan		High
college degrees.	cies		2. It is not likely that all degrees will be garded to be of less value, i.e., M.D.	re- Low	≥
			 In the long run, this is unlikely, because deeply entrenched cultural values. 	Low Low	.≽
3. Certification of student competencies will be increasingly mossible other	 This will provide standards for evaluating colleges' educational programs. 	High	Consider the Carnegic Commission reports and what appears to be current trends in society		High
than through formal academic programs.			 New academic programs without formality a beginning. 	are Low	3
5. Research will become a less important function of postsecondary education.	 This change would seriously erode the university's intellectual role. 	High	 Specialized research organizations will be esta lished outside institutions of higher learning. 		High
			 There has been a gradual increase in research. Even the non-research degrees will soon add limited amounts of research. 	arch. Low	3
6. Public service will become a more important function of postsecondary		•	: The separation between instruction and public service will be clear.		High
education.			s acti		A
			priority. Public service f. will be assumed	low Low Low by other Low	3 5
8. Teaching will become a more important function of post-secondary education.	 This change will require major rethinking of the function of higher education and major re-allocation of funds. 	High	bodies. Public, through aching as crite	- 0	, u
	 This change increases the probability. community colleges will get the faculty and facilities they need. 	High	 In a free market economy, teaching is the which attracts the consumer. 	product High	Ę
100			 Unionized faculty will have less concern about teaching. 	bout Low	
				<u> </u>	

Response Relative to the Majority of the Panel	High	L.ow	High	Kigh	Low	Low	Low	Low	Kigh	High	High	Low	r ow	High	Low	Low		Low	Low
Corecuts on the the the the	ill discourage others.	Our society is based on knowledge and production, so the Ph D may be modified but not in less demand.	it's sure to, out of economic and practical necessity.	2. Independent study 's increasing now, with technology such as cassettes:	. Individualized instruction is expensive and lacks personal appeal.	Faculty will resist this because it changes their roles.	TV showings will still be largely lectures.	Lecture is cheaper and will prevail over more expensive individualized instruction.	1. This is necessary for shortened curriculum.	. This is necessary for individualized instruction.	. External universities and standard proficiency exams will bring this.	. I've seen no evidence of any willingness to change on the part of faculty in four year institutions with which I am familiar.	The problem is in measuring competency.	1. This is where need and money are.	2. The proportic sow is fairly high.	3. Social pressure will ensure interest in tradi- tional programs spite of economic pressure for the pragmatic.		1. Faculty unions would prevent it.	2. Cost will preclude general use.
Response Relative to the Majority of the Panel		2	High	Low	8	4		2.	-	2	m	X - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	ις.	High				· - - - - - - - - - -	
Comments on the Tenact Onestion			l. This will cause a substantial increase in the faculty-student ratio.	2. This will cause little impact if machines are used, since previous budget cuts will have reduced number of											occurring in curriculum, tinance, student counseling.				
900	9. The absolute demand for Ph D degrees will de-	Crease	12. Use of individualized instruction will increase.				13. Use of the lecture method	Crease	14. Student progress will be	and not time.				15. The proportion of stu	vocational programs will		1	<pre>16. The use of TV, computers, and new technologies in</pre>	postsecondary instruc- tion will increase

Response Relative to the Majority of the Panel	High	High	Low	High		High	Low	мол	High	High	High	High	LOW	High	Low	Low	·	æ	
Relative	¥ .;		. :			=		<u> </u>	± 	± · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 1 2		्रज्जे <u>.</u> — ——	<u></u>			High	High	Low
Comparts on the	 The first sign of tight job market and already we are talking vo-tech and para-professional education 	2. National planning capabilities will make this essential and possible.	3. This is the traditionally entrenched idea that college is not aimed at job-training.	1. Experiments at places like Cornell have	indicated that such a change will probably occur.	 Advances in teaching methods will enable time for learning to be shortened. 	3. With more information, more time is required to master a discipline.	 Students have to be kept out of the job market, and if degree depends on competency, it may take longer to acquire. 	l. These will remain prestige fields.	2. Due to population increases and lower number of years required for medical education.	3. Public service interest of students will demand the increase.	4. Health education will be supported by government	5. An oversupply in these fields is likely.	 Cost and difficulty of getting jobs will be the cause. 	2. Society and demand for generalists is increasing	 Life long learning will emphasize "culture" courses. 	 Public funding will result in attention to public needs. 	2. Students and general public will require this.	3. There will be increased attention but no action
Casponse clative to the Panel													· ·				- -		
Pesponse Pelative to the Fajority of the Panel	High			High	•	. ·		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- <u> </u>				1	High	· · · <u> </u>		4 <u>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</u>		
Comments on the Impact Omestion	1. Hopefully an unemployment drop will follow, resulting in impact on economy and additional higher education.			1. This change will have an extremely	cur									1. This would cause a re-evaluation of course content and purpose in Liberal	Arts courses.				
80) Change Statement	25. The manpower needs of society will receive increased attention.			26. The length of time re-	A. 15	חברובסטעי			27. Enrollments in profes-	law and medicine) will increase.				29: Enrollments in general education (e.g. Liberal	Arts) Will decrease,		31. Social problems will re- ceive increased attention.		

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Response Relative to the Majority of the Panel	ľ												• .				
Responder Relation Re	High	Low	High	High	Low	High	High	High	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
C. ats on the Lik nood Question	l. Video-tape cassetrus will revolutionize home study.	2. School is a social phenomenon, so extensive home study is unlikely	 Industry will handle more of its educational needs "in house". 	2. There exists a current disenchantment with formal education.	3. The extent of outside education is not generally realized.	1. This is already incknossing in health professions.	2. As public schools shift to full-year calendars, higher education will have to accommodate.	3. Changes will be made in an effort to "innovate".	4. This is an essential element in individualized learning.	5. The pressures are in the direction of uniformity, not diversity,	1. Community interest and proximity will support them, cost factors, $\vec{U}00$.	?, Increase, but not at an increasing rate.	 Cost comparisons with 4 year colleges have not been as favorable as hoped, so they will not be salable in the future. 	l. Ph.D.'s are capable only of pure research and not enough people want to no in for that.	2. Only if the BA represents less than a four-year equivalency.	3. Blick dough will be modified, eliminating the need for hitermediate degrees.	 Experiments to establish intermediate degrees have met with fallorg.
Response Relative to the Majority of the Panel	Гом		High														
Comments on the Impact Question	1. The impact will be low since these programs only augment, not replace.		1. This could greatly affect curricula, accreditation, certifying, etc.														
Change Statement	32. The use of home study programs will increase.		33. Organizations other than colleges and universities	amount of postsecondary education.		34. Variations in academic					35. Two year colleges will be astablished at an impreasing rate.			37. The demand will increase for additional types of intermediate degrees	between the bachelor and doctoral levels.	10%	

Responso elative to e Majorit, the Pacil					•••	-														
Response Relative t The Majorit of the Past	High	;10 ⁷	Low	High	Low	Low	High	High	High	LOW	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low
Concorts of the Likelihood Ourstien	. Consider an increasing demand for paraprofessionals	2. After a generation of AA ro rejents, they will want "better" for their children.	3. This is a meaningless degret, equivalent to high school diploma.	. Employers, not schools, will assume the student certification role.	. Pressure from graduate schools will keep up emphasis.	 Hany experirents have had t promise. 	l. Tnis is already nappening.	2. The students will demand th	3. Industry will increasingly provide job training so higher education will use undergraduate years in provide account to be well as for an educate studies.	4. Community against and years culture seem more favorable to specialization.	5. The trend is decidedly in the opposite direction.	6. Career education will promote specialization.	 Training will be geared to needs of society - medicine, mental health, ecology. 	2, I cannot see how it can possibly become more specialized. It is totally specialized.	1. Inere is too much content to cover, education muse go to teaching processes. 2. Given the department structure, this is not at ail likely.	3. There aren't enough professors trained to do this.	4. Learning to learn belongs in elementary and secondary education.	 Statewide planning councils are working toward this now. 	2. Because private institutions will need state funds for economic reasons.	 The political nature of public university admin- istration will preclude their compensation.
Response Relative to the Majority of the Panel	Low			Low			Low .	:		:		:	High							
Comments on the Impact Question	1. The trend is now established, so con-	3		1. Our college has eliminated grading in certain instances, with little impact.			1. A curriculum change has little impact.						1. Further specialization would have a major impact on funding requirements.							
OLI Change Statement	38. The demand for associate	degrees will increase.		39. Emphasis on grades will decrease.			42. Undergraduate education	specialized.					43. Graduate education will become more specialized.		44. The emphasis in post- secondary education will be on techniques and processes for learning	rather than subject matter.		46. Cooperation between public and private institutions will increase.		

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Response Relative to	the Fajority of the Panel	ц	Jh		Jh	7		٠.	=	2	٠	Jh .	ηl				ue.	~	•	-			
<u>.</u> .	of the	High	High	Low	High	Low	Low	200		Low	·	High	High	Low	Low		H1gh	Low	*	MO	MO .	Low	
	Corrects on the Likelihood Question	Society will demand that postsecondary education become involved.	Students will insure this change.	Society is not ready to accept postsecondary education as change agent.	It's already happening.	Educators won't make the concessions necessary.	Host innovative classrooms cost more but are less effective.	Some onellic	ability and much diminishing of faculty f	College governance will be unionized and the faculty will dictate terms.		It's already happening.	Individualized instruction will require this.	Course content will be determined at a nigher (state) level.	Little control of content is possible.		it is nappening now.	. The opposite is now occurring.	I feel that institutions will more and more be governed by professional managers.	Consider the legislative discontent with facult control.	Unionization is in diract contradiction to this statement.	. The surplus of teachers and emphasis on quality will prevent this.	In a no-growth situation, fewer ad hoc arrangemonts are necessary.
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Response Polative to	the Hajority of the Panel	High								<u>(</u>	.· 	· 				: 1	un lu	Low				High	
	Comments on the Impact Question	1. If it happens there will be a greater conflict with general society than now.														Answer in official and an analysis of	Amarchy, membrancy, a	2. Faculty already predominate, so an increase could have little impact				 Inis will shift course content from theoretical to applied. 	
	Change Statement	48. The role of postsecondary education institutions as	society will increase.	1. 4	50. Future physical facilities will be more flexible and	versatile.		52. Faculty will have less		אַסורועומט מוות מרנועונט.		53. The faculty will have greater freedom relative	to course content,			55 The faculty will play an	increased role in	governance of their institution.				57. A larger proportion of the faculty will be part-time faculty	

ingh 1. ijust attended a 3-day workshop on the subject. High act on hiring. High 1. The sa unable new ball game. difference Low 3. It will, in response to the management movement. High encourage it. Group bargaining minimizes the importance of an individual's intellect. The concept of educational enterprise is high breaking down. The concept of educational enterprise is high breaking down. The concept of educational enterprise is high breaking down. The concept of educational enterprise is high breaking down. There is year, very strong resistance of an low happening in the near future. There is yeary, very strong resistance to such changes awong faculty, who are very traditional-minded in general. This is the only way to reduce cost. This is the only way to reduce cost. This is the bublic secountability will require it. This is the only way to reduce cost. The though general. The public is expensively the final of the final enably is the scholar remains king. The though the need to communicate. The though the need to communicate. Low 4. Consider the need to communicate. Low 5. In the final analysis, the scholar remains king. Low 6. The though and independent remains king. Low 7. The need to communicate. Low 8. The though will be less important. Low 9. The thing and the need to communicate. Low 1. The public is expensively the scholar remains king. Low 6. The thing and the need to communicate. Low 7. The thing and the need to communicate. Low 8. The thing and the need to communicate. Low 9. The thing and the need to communicate. Low 1. The public is expensively the scholar remains king. Low 1. The public is expensively the scholar remains king. Low 1. The thing and the need to communicate. Low 1. The thing and the need to communicate. Low 1. The thing and the need to communicate. Low 1. The thing and the need to communicate.	, the e
High Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Lo	1. Where adopted already considerable governance changes and impact on hiring.
1. It will, in response to the management movement. 4. Greup bargaining minimizes the importance of an individual's intellect. 5. He concept of educational enterprise is broadening. 7. Faculty resistance to outside professionals is broadening. 8. With plethors of Ph.D.'s I cannot see this happening in the near future. 9. Mith plethors of Ph.D.'s I cannot see this happening in the near future. 1. Public accountability will require it. 2. There is very very strong resistance to such clanges among faculty. Who are very traditionalmined in general. 8. Here is very strong resistance to such clanges among faculty. Who are very traditionalmined in general. 9. The public is early strong reflective teaching. 1. The public is early saizing effective teaching. 2. The Twory tower concept will be less important. 3. In the final analysis, the scholar remains king. 4. Consider the need to communicate. 1. Low 1. Low 2. The Nory tower concept will be less important. 3. In the final analysis, the scholar remains king. 4. Consider the need to communicate.	2. Look at the CUMY experience.
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1. This is the only way to reduce cost. 2. There is very, very strong resistance to such changes among faculty, who are very traditional-ninded in general. 3. New technology and independent study take more instructional personnel, not less. 2. The public is expassizing effective teaching. 2. The public is expassizing effective teaching. 3. In the final analysis, the scholar remains king. 4. Consider the need to communicate. 4. Consider the need to communicate. ge with Low	3
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	1. Faculty has always resisted change
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onse	Relative to the Fajority of the Panel				•										
Response	Relative the Bajori of the Par	, MO		Low	Low	High	Low	High	High	Low	Low			High High	High
	Cosmonts on the Likelikood Question	essary expansion	•	. Learning in "schools" is not as efficient for mature people.	. More talk than evidence.	. We have a dorm for sale.	Due to changes in the population in postsecondary education, there will be more need for living learning centers, etc.	A decrease in the number of college age students will result in recruitment so that institutions can obtain enough students to receive sufficient funds to maintain their position.	. A mobile society will demand this.	. Wating it difficult to transfer is one way of computing for students.	Impossible, if institutions become more specialized			Education will increasingly be an adult pre- occupation. Increased leisure time will allow many to take courses.	The value of full-time education is being discounted.
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Response	Pelative to the Fajority of the Panel	High	Low			High	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<i>j</i> :	High		*		Low	Low	
	Comments on the Impact Question	1. The cost of this will create an impact.	2. It is already accessible, so low impact.			1. This gives institutions a change in			1. Students will study at several institu-				l. Hasn't had any effect in California.	1. Postsecondary education is not homogen- eous, thus the part time will increase primarily in segments where it is already common.	
<u>ÎC</u>	Change Statement	07. Postsecondary education	will be more readily accessible to all.	69. The number of students involved in continuing education throughout their	lifetime will increase (as a result of retraining, dropping in and out, etc.	70. Less student housing will be provided by nottended	dary education institutions.	7). Institutions will compete more for students.	72. The ease of transferabil- ity of credit from one	institution to another will increase.		73. The number of commuting students attending institutions of postsecondary education will increase.	74. Students will increasingly organize and lobby to promote student interests.	75. The proportion of part-time students will increase.	

•

Response Relative to the Majerity of the Panil	High	H;gh	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Low	High	Low	MO T		High.		Low	Low
Computs on the	 Consider more part-time, commuting, older, vocationally-oriented students. 	2. Institutions can't afford these	3. Recent trends tend to show increased services.	4. More services will be demanded, following general trend of all citizens to demand assistance.	5. I believe counseling will greatly decrease but not the other two.	1. This will be a natural result of the demise of the dreft;	 This will be a natural result of the emergence of life long learning capabilities. 	 Inis has been true of late, especially in community colleges. 	 Parental pressure will continue to be a dominant force as well as will the guilt of not "doing something." 	1. Career education and personal interests will attract many	 The trend is away from established values to doing one's own thing. 	≥.,		1. In Pennsylvania, it has already happened		1. Tradition of state responsibility will preclude it.	2. There are too many opposing forces.
Response Relativo to the Daiority of the Panel	High	High										High	Low				
Comments on the Impact Question	1. The need is intensive and failure to meet this need would leave a tremendous void.											1. The cost impact will be significant.	2. There are too few now to make much impact.				
Change Statement	Services rendered to					More high school grad- uates will delay entrance	to postsecondary education			A larger proportion of	nign school graudates will enter postsecondary ed- ucation.	79. Mens institutions and womens institutions will	increasingly become co-educational.	Enrollment limits will increasingly be placed on nostsocondary educa-	tion institutions.	82. The federal government will move toward a master	pian tor postsecondary education.

Propose Polative to the Tajority	of the Panel		Low	High	Lo₩		Low	High	High	Low	High	Low	Fo.*	Low	Low	High
Carrants on the	Faculty will have to be willing to be administered before this has any chance of the place of the place will thou must have	≥	Politics, not logic, is the impact force, especially in big, expensive decisi	īnis has already begun.	This will dever happen. The rise of unions, rore state states to control, and private	college marring toward public funding which in turn will pring controls restricting administrative management and ability to move.	Students and/or faculty will take administrative	Loyslatures will require this.	The control grows year by year.	Two year colleges will fight any reduction of "local control".	Increased need for financial assistance will bring greater control.	With the ranpower available in higher education, I doubt it.	As is being discovered, experience of the non-academic does not qualify them.	Graduate schools will train specialized admin- istrative personnel.	The trend is away from research and development	activities. Complexities of society will demand more of higher education, and so research and development will be essential.
9 3 ₁ -	-		. 5	<u>.</u>	2.		m	ν ί 		oi 	ei 	<u>.</u> .	<u>د</u> ز	mi —		21
Response Partition to the Paterity of the Pareri	Hg H								Low		e.	High	Low	٠.	Low	Гом
Commants on the Impect Organian	f individual and								1. The enterprise is too complex for state			l. Capable administrators might be able to give higher education the direction it	2. They will only adjust to the problems and		l. This results in more papers, not changes.	2. Why, all of a sudden, should research have an impact?
Change Statement	83. Use of new management and planning techniques in postsecondary education will	increase.		84. Administrators will play a larger role in the	governance of their institution.				85. State-level agencies	over postsecondary education.		86. An increased proportion of administrative perconnel will be recruited	from nonacademic sources (e.g. business, government).		87. Postsecondary education will be the topic of more	research and development cartivities.

<u>ic</u>		Pusponse		Pesponse
Chance Statement	Corrents on the Transet Ouestion	Relative to the Majority of the Errel	for onts on the	Relative to the Hajority of the Papel
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		4		High
88. Governmental control of private institutions will increase.			Public financia! support will	
			institutions but in ways that help them retain their uniqueness.	
			3. Those with financial solvency will resist the	. Fow .
			4. Historical facts dictate otherwise.	Low
			5. Control will diminish because aid will be to students, not colleges.	Low
89. The "in loco perentis" responsibility will become	1. Such change will make sweeping changes in dorms, attitudes toward college and	High	l. Parents will increasingly demand "in loco" especially for females.	Low
ובסף או באמן פון רי	2. Being a dead issue now, its further demise can have no impact.	Гом	2. It is nearly non-existent now.	Low
90. Coordination within postsecondary education will			 Increasing costs and accountability will cause increased coordination. 	High
increase.			2. Taxpayers will force it.	кigh
			3. Current attempts have not succeeded.	Low
91 The distinction between public and private institutions will diminish			 Public money brings public accountability in a consistent, prescribed, quantifiable manner. 	High
at an increasing rate.			2. There is not much distinction now.	Low
			 Those which remain or vate will be able to do so only because they are distinctly different. 	ГОМ
			4. There is a long history to the contrary.	Low
92. Participative decision	1. This will reduce the ability to respond	High	l. It has happened at our institution.	High
education institutions will increase.			 This becomes move difficult as institutions grow in size. 	Low
			 In form only, real power will rest with the chief executive or legislator. 	Low
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:		

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E	K	ided by	ERIC
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Response Relative t the Majorit of the Pane		•	_				_		•_					. c .		
Response Relative the Majori of the Par	High	Low Low	l cow High	LOW	Low	Low	High	Low	High	Low				High	MO)	Low
Cempars on the Likelihood Question			withou	. Unlike in industry, economic advantage appears infrequently in colleges and universities.	Expect it to be declared unccnstitutional in view of First Amendment.	This will occur only if institutions show lack of responsibility in the use of funds.	It's already happening.	Nany public demands are best responded to through education, welfare, technology.	Federal and state legislation appears to be considering the problem.	What could be broader than the current base?				. It is the lisst not social cost option.	. Datch those Supreme Court decisions.	. Not unless it is chrough grants to students who lake the roney to private institutions.
ر در در ا	. -	2. E		2.	-	.2	<u>-</u>	~ .		.2		· ·			2.	m
Response Relative to the Kajority of the Panel	High	LOW	Low		High	Low			Low		High High	· <u> </u>	:			
Comments on the Impact Question	1. Great impact because they tend to become the captive of the non-educational audience (e.g. government agencies).	2. They have no "clout" no allocation of funds.			 Few influences would be more profound than free student choice. 	2. Little impact will occur because most institutions are similar.			 Change of funding sources won't affect the process. 		l. This will require more realistic dealing with the fiscal area.	 Great, because laymen will make the decisions and one standard will apply to many different institutions. 	Most funds are currently being used legitimately and with caution.			
Change Statement	94. Regional organizations will have increased influence over post-secondary education.		95. Colleges and universities will grow in size	through mergers.	97. Nore federal and state funds will go directly to	students.	98. The proportion of tax-	doidars allocated to support postsecondary education will decline as a result of competitive public demands.	99. Postsecondary education will receive a broader	Dase Of Linancial Support.	100. Scrutiny by funding sources as to how well resources are being utilized	will increase.		101. Federal aid to	ייי ביו נמבי נמויז	

RIC		Picheroe Relative to		Response Relative to
Change Statement	Community on the Impact Question	the Taiority of the Panel	Committee on the	the Pajority of the Panel
103. State aid to private			1. Trend is toward this in many states.	High
			2. This will accur only after public institutions are properly supported.	Low
105. Postsecondary education facilities will be used			 Efforts have been ineffective with enrollment stabilizing. 	Low
more hours in the day and more days in the year.				
106. Students will pay a greater proportion of the cost of postsecondary education.			l. Consider socialization and equal rights.	Low
108. Institutions will increasingly share resources	l. The potential of these relationships is often overstated	Low	l. Legislatures and taxpayers will force this.	High
(i.e. library, faculty, facilities, equipment).			2. There are many examples of this happening already	High
			3. Logistics may prevent much of this.	Low
109. Planning in post- secondary education will in-	 Analyses will occur, planning is questionable. 	Low	l. There are too many variables to consider.	Low
clude an analysis of outcomes (products, value added, services) as well as an ana-			There is strong resistance to this, especially from faculty.	Low
lysis of inputs (finances, people).				
110. Diminishing amounts will be spent for capital construction in larger post-		· · · · ·). Technological obsolescence will increase need for facilities.	· N
secondary education institu- tions.			2. We are already behind and even with enrollment declines in 1980's we can only hope to catch up. The impact will be marked, for colleges will be the finiting enrollment, holding faculty	High
•				

Response Relative to the Majority of the Panel						.*						
Response Relative to the Pajority of the Panel	Low			. LO	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	
Constant the Likelikand Question	Institutions will become more autonomous.	Budget formula asoroaco will automatically distan	cost programs	The state of the art of finding cost per program will not support the differential tuition. Furthermore, there will be sore interdisciplinary programs to add to the problem.	Differential charges will be significant only between graduate and undergraduate programs.	Society will not tolerate a ran's chances to be a doctor or scientist being tied to his ability to pay.	The current pressures (social and legal) seem to demand movement in this direction.	Then corrent minority students get on the job market, many will be capable of taking on excarded roles.	Resistance to change will slow this down.	With oversupply and fourth opportunities, sex and race will be important criteria.	Both faculty and students are too involved to back off now.	
. t. t.	- ·			m	. 4	. 2	<u></u>		ю <u>.</u>	.;		
Pesponse Relative to the Majority of the Panel	High High Low	Low	· .	High Low			Low	• .				
Comments on the Impact Question	 This will force honesty in reporting. This will force conformity to data structure. External reporting may not affect internal operations. 	4. This will have a low impact because those given the information won't know what to do with it. 1. This would force each student to do a	cost/benefit analysis on his proc choice which would cause some ma disciplinary shifts.	2. This will cause high cost programs (such as medicine) to become more exclusive. 3. Those who want knowledge will pursue it at any cost.			modest institutional impact, but					
Change Statement.	lll. Comparability and compatibility of data will be required of postsecondary education.	115. The cost to an indi-	vidual for his postsecondary education will be more closely tied to his specific program.			117. Increasing opnortuni-	ties and responsibilities will be available for individuals as faculty and administrators	independent of sex, race, etc.			administration in postsecondary education will become more consolidated and centrally con-	119 119

APPENDIX C

Summary of Significant Differences of Opinion

				•									
	QUESTION	Time	Time	Impact	Impact	Likelihood	Likelihood	Likelihood	Impact Likelihood	Likelihood	Likelihood	Тіте	
	SUBGROUPS THAT DIFFER HIGH	Student - Federal	Students - Education Associations	Education Associations - Administration	Federal - Students	Students - Education Associations	Federal - Students	Administration - Education Associations	Administration - Students Students - Education Associations	Education Associations - Students	Education Associations - Students	Students - Faculty	
	CHANGE STATEMENT	5. Research will become a less important function of postsecondary education.	25. The manpower needs of society will receive increased attention.	31. Social problems will receive increased attention.	32. The use of home study programs will increase.	40. Emphasis placed on ethnic studies will increase.	41. Emphasis placed on ethnic studies will decrease.	42. Undergraduate education will become less specialized.	51. The faculty will have greater freedom relative to workloads and activities.	52. Faculty will have less freedom relative to workloads and activities.	58. Faculty collective bargaining will become more widely adopted.	63. The publish-or-perish concept will become less important.	
Full East Provis	ded by ERIC												

Ful	CHANGE STATEMENT	SUBGR	SUBGROUPS THAT DIFFER		QUESTION	
RIC Text Provided by		нісн	ПОМ			١
<u>ERIC</u> .79	Postseconuary education will be more readily accessible to all.	Federal	- Sti	Students	Likelihood	
71.	Institutions will compete more for students.	Students Administration	- Admini -	stration Students	Time Likelihood	
73.	The number of commuting students attending institutions of postsecondary education will increase.	Federa1	S t.	Students	Likelihood	
76.	Services rendered to students (i.e., recreation, health, counseling) will decrease.	Federal -	Education Associations	iations	Likelihood	
78.	A larger proportion of high school graduates will enter postsecondary education.	Federal	- St	Students	Likelihood	•
82,	State-level agencies will have increased control over postsecondary education.	Federa1	St	Students	Likelihood	
86.	An increased proportion of administrative personnel will be recruited from nonacademic sources (e.g., business, government).	Students	ı a	Federal	Time	
.66	Postsecondary education will receive a broader base of financial support.	Federal	· St	Students	Likelihood	•
101.	Federal aid to private institutions will increase.	Federal		State	Likelihood	
104.	State aid to private institutions will decrease.	Students -	Education Associations	siations	Likelihood	
					· .	

	QUESTION	Impact	Likelihood	Likelihood	lmpact	 :			
	SUBGROUPS THAT DIFFER HIGH	Education Associations - Students	Students - Federal	Federal - Faculty	Education Associations - State			ž.	
ER	CHANGE STATEMENT 52	111. Comparability and compatibility of data will be required of postsecondary education.	112. The federal government will increasingly emphasize funding specific programs (categorical aid).	113. The federal government will increasingly emphasize general aid to postsecondary education.	118. Operations and administration in postsecondary education will become more consolidated and centrally controlled.				

APPENDIX D

Data Summarized by Panel Subgroups



APPENDIX D

A GUIDE TO THE SUMMARIZED DATA

Each of the 118 change statements is presented with summarized responses to the six questions asked during the survey. Just below each change statement is the word "CONSISTENT" or "INCONSISTENT" to indicate the classification according to the criteria used in the survey analysis. If the change statement number is preceded by **, as is change statement 49, this statement was included in Round V but not in Round IV. Thus the time-frame question has a lower number of responses than other time-frame questions where the change statement does not start with **.

The summarized responses to the impact, likelihood, and time questions are found on one page, and the results of the should/should not, and promote or hinder questions are found on the following page. The change statement number is repeated on the second page, but the change statement appears only on the first page.

Looking at question one on the impact of a change if it occurs, the seven point scale goes from "N" or "none" to "VG" or a "very great" impact as shown in Figure 10. Below the seven point scale, seven panel groups responses are summarized. The seven groups with their abbreviations are as follows:

ALL -- All of the panel

FED -- Federal

STA -- State

ADM -- Administration

FAC -- Faculty and Department Chairman

EDA -- Education Associations

STU -- Students



The lines below the scale of one through seven are the summary statistics which give the results of the survey for that panel group for that question on the corresponding change statement.

Figure 10

An Example Summary of Data

On the Impact Question

N = FOME VG = VERY GREAT I = EMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRTUALLY CERTAIN

CHANGE STATEMENT

1. A LABSER ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WILL SEEK AN ADVANCED OR PROFESSIONAL DEGREE.

COMSTSTENT

OUESTION 1 ASSUMING THIS CMANGE WILL CCCUR, WHAT WILL BE ITS IMPACT.

	N				'	V G
	1 2	2 3	4	5 .	6	7
ALL -			(M)	_	-
FED		_	(M)	-	
STA			(4))	-	-
ADM			(P)		_
FAC		-	(M)	_	
EDA		_	(ħ)	_ `
STU			(Ņ)	
ALL	ME4.7	SUL	. 1	.62	0F	339
FED	ME4.8	SDI	.0	• 54	OF	11
STA	ME4.5	S D I	. 1	. 72	ΩF	43
ADM	ME4.7	SDL	. l	. • 64	ΠF	177
FAC	ME4.5	Sül	. 4	• 53	OF	28
EDA	ME5.1	S D1		. 84	0F	13
STU	ME4.9	S,D1	• 1	. 92	OF	14

The range of the responses for all of the panel on the impact question for change statement one is indicated by the dashes "--", and goes from 2 through 7. The range for federal panel members goes from 3 through 6. The midpoint or median response for the administration is indicated by the "M," and is 5. For the state panel members the median value is 4. The parentheses are placed

so that they encompass at least the central 50 percent (the interquartile range) of the panel. Since parentheses are deliberately placed only at whole numbers thye may include in certain cases more than just the middle 50 percent of the responses. For all of the panel the "interquartile range" is from 4 through 5, and for the students it is 4 through 6.

The abbreviation "ME 4.7 SD 1.1" explains that the arithmetic mean value for all the panel was 4.7 with a standard deviation of 1.1. The education associations have a mean of 5.1 and a standard deviation of 1.1 for their responses to the impact question. The numbers to the right of the standard deviation numbers indicate that 62 percent of all 339 panel members that responded to the impact question answered within the "innerquartile range" of 4 through 5. Likewise 72 percent of 43 state panel members responded between 4 and 5.

The likelihood and time responses are summarized using the same abbreviations as discussed for the impact responses, with one exception. The arithmetic mean value has been used to calculate an expected date of occurrence for each change as forecast by each group. The expected date is calculated by 1970 plus 5 times the mean time value (i.e., $1970 + 5 \times 1.6 = 1978$). This is listed in the appendix as "ED = 78" meaning "expected date equals 1978."

Figure 11 shows the summarized responses for the should/should not and promote/hinder question for change statement 1. The "Pct. Should Change" column gives the percent of the panel responding in that group that said the change should occur. "Num" indicates the number of panel members in that group who



responded to that question. The groups of panel members are the same as in Figure 10. The first row of statistics refers to all of the panel, the second row of statistics refers to federal and so on. Figure 11 data show that 60 percent of the 5 federal panel members said change number 1 should occur, and 80 percent of the 91 administrators said the same.

Figure 11
Sample Summary of Data on
the Should and Promote Questions

CHANGE STIT.	PCT. SHOULD CHANGE	NUM	FFD 1	STA 2	FORC NGV 3			ING TH FAC 6			PR (1)	NUM
							٠					:
GPPOP ALL	30.0		26.0									
	78.0	177	20.0	4.8	1.2	16.4	26.1	13.3	11.5	3.6	3.0	165
F + 0	9 G • O	5 .	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
	72.1	22	10.0	10.0	C • 0	15.0	20.0	30.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	20
AUM	80.2	91	20.7	5.7	2.3	16.1	24.1	12.6	11.5	4-6	2.3	87
FAC	H4.2	19	27.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	11.1	11.1	0-0	5.6	18
FDA	40.0	5	20.0	20.0	0-0	0.0	0.0	20-0	20.0	20.0	0.0	. 5
\$111	55.6	9	14.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	. 9

The summary of the promote question is quite similar. The numbers indicate the percent of the panel members in that group that said a particular force would most promote change statement number one. For example, in Figure 11, 26 percent of 165 total panel members responding to that question said students would most promote change number 1, and 30 percent of the 20 administrators felt the faculty would most promote change number 1.

The nine forces which will most promote or hinder the occurrence of the changes are abbreviated as follows:

1.	FED	~	Any part of the federal government
2.	STA	- '	Any agency or unit of a state government
3.	NGV		Nongovernmental national or regional association, board, commission or foundation
4.	IND	- '.	Industrial and business firms
5.	STU	. -	Students, either organized or individually
6.	FAC	-	Faculty, either organized or individually
7,.	PUB	-	Public postsecondary educational institutions
8.	PRI	-	Private, nonprofit, postsecondary educational institutions
9.	PRO	- ,	Proprietary (for profit) postsecondary educational

In this appendix the data for the hinder question is also summarized. The numbers have the same groupings as in the promote question. For each of the nine forces that may hinder a change the numbers indicate the percentage of the number responding to that question that felt a certain force would most hinder the occurrence of that change.



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VC = VIRTUALLY CENTAIN	•						
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ER ING FAC 6	10.3 50.0 0.0 12.8 0.0 20.0		45.3 25.0 54.5 50.6 20.0		62.7 1 6C.0 71.4 1 67.1 1 57.9 1 50.0 2
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CHANSE UB PRI	3.6 0.0 0.9 4.6 0.0		1.9 0.0 0.0 2.4 0.0 1		5.0 0.0 7.6 0.0
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ING THE FAC 6	13.3 20.0 30.0 12.6 11.1 11.1		6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0		
STU STU 5	26.1 20.0 24.1 33.3 5.0 25.0		25.8 25.0 23.8 26.2 18.7 46.0		28.0 33.8 30.4 30.4 20.0 50.0
CES IN	16.4 40.0 15.0 16.1 11.1 0.0 37.5		34.0 50.0 28.6 39.3 112.5 0.0		19.3 0.0 13.6 21.5 15.8 20.0
FOR NGV	2.00		6.9 C.0 19.0 3.6 18.7 C.0		9.3 C.0 22.7 6.3 10.5 20.0
STA 2	4.8 0.0 10.0 5.7 0.0 0.0		6.9 0.0 14.3 4.8 12.5 0.0		18.6 40.0 22.7 15.2 42.1 20.0
FED	20.0 20.0 10.0 20.7 27.8 20.0		12.6 25.0 25.0 13.1 18.7 46.0		8.7 46.0 0.0 7.6 0.0 20.0
N O N	177 5 22 91 19 5		177 5 23 90 19 5		177 23 90 19 5
PCT. SHOULD CHANGE	78.0 60.0 72.7 80.2 40.0		5.9 3.5 0.0 0.0 6.7		8 0 0 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
CHANGE S SIMT. C	0kgUP ALL FED 6 STA 7 FAC 8 FAC 8 STU 5		. n = 4 0 u 0 0		UP 93
CH. STJ	X 4 E 2 4 F 3 E	. ~:	GRCUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EBA STU	m '	GKGUP ALL FED STA ACM FAC FAC EDA STU

17389 A337 = SA 3ACL = N	00118	0% 1 6 THIS 41CL OCCUR, LL RE ITS	CUESTION 2 WHAT IS THE LIKE- EIHODD THIS CHANGE	
= 14POSS = VIRTU			} !	
CHAVGE STATEMENT	7	9/	3/	BY 13
4. RESEARCH WILL BECOME A MORE IMPORTANT FUNCTION.	1.2 3	4 5 6 1 (4 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+
	ED - (N N	(X) - (X) -	
INCONSISTENT	I I I I I			
	EDA	1 (£ 2)		
	ALL 464.5 SU1.7	2 .65 OF 325 4 .63 OF 11	E3.3.S01.3 E3.3.S01.4	t ·
	WE4.5 SD1.	668	1 Spi.3 .73 OF 3 Spi.2 .82 OF 1	1 3
	ME4.2 SD1.	62 OF 2	E3.3 SD1.1 .64 OF	8
	WE4.9 SDI.		E4.1 SD1.5 .78 DF	
				•
SE RESEARCH WILL BECOME A LESS IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF PARTECONARY CONCATION	1 2 3	7 9 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (M 1	75 80 85 90 95+
rusisecumbani	.ED	(w) -	·	· (5)
F. 7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	1		1 1 1 (W .)
CUNSTSTEAT	AC I		i 1	
	DA	Ι Ι • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 1 2 £
	4E4.9 SD1.	.82 UF 33	19. 6.102	6 EU=81 .94 Jf 1
	ME4.9 SUI.	.80 OF 1	~ .	1
	ME4.9 SD1.	8 .81 OF 17	SP1.4 .66 NF 1	4 EU=80 .95 JF
	FAC WE4.5 SUI.	61	ME4.3. SUI.4 .59 UF 2 ME4.0 SD2.0 .75 OF 1	2 ED=83 .6
	ME4.9 SUI.	.71 OF 1	. SU1.4 .	ED=86 .44 OF
6. PUBLIC SERVICE WILL BECOME A MORE IMPOSTANT FINALIGN OF POSTSECONDARY FORICATION.	1 2 3	1 (X) 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (M) -	75 80 85 90 95+ (M) =
	ED.	£	- E) 1	1 (W) -
CANSISTENT	STA	(E)		· - (x)
		-	:	1 (£ :
	EDA STU		- E	(X) -
	ME5.1 SD1.	• •	7 0	9
	WE4.9 SD1:	67 OF 4	9 SD1-1 -85	3 ED=79 .84 Of 2
	ME4.8 SDI.	. 76 UE 17 . 66 UE 2	7 SUL:1 . 73 UF 1	8 ED=80 .84 DF 1
	.3 S.C.	•66 OF	5 501.3 .65.01	2
	ME5.3 St	1	1 . 1.3	FU=81 .54

			-			
NCM	000000		159 22.882	2 2 2		144 20 20 74 11
22C 9	0000000		1.3 6.0 0.0	000		11.1 0.0 15.0 17.6 0.0
CHANGE PRI 8	000000		0.0			33.3 5.0 8.1 11.8 0.0
тне сі Рив 7	000000		10.1 0.0 9.8	• • •		3.5 0.0 5.0 2.7 20.0
RING FAC 6	000000		57.9 00.0 50.0 67.1	0 0 4 0 0 m		38.9 66.7 35.0 41.9 47.1 40.0
HINDEF STU 5	000000		2.5 0.01 3.7	000	:	3.5 0.0 2.7 5.9 0.0
ORCES 140	000000		5.7			9.7 0.0 5.0 12.2 0.0
FÜ VÖV 3	000000		2.5 0.0 9.1			2.7 2.7 2.7 20.0 20.0
STA 2	000000		0.00	0.0		20.1 0.0 20.0 20.3 117.6 40.0 20.0
FEU 1	000000		13.2 0.0 18.2 9.8			000,000
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NUK	000000		164 22 85			165 22 88 186 7
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HE CHANGE PUB PR			9.00		·	21.2 0.0 18.2 29.8 5.6 0.0
NG TH FAC 6	000000		70007	000		18.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
			26.8 C.0 18.2 23.5	•		15.8 20.0 0.0 14.3 22.2 20.0 57.1
FORCES PROMOTI NGV IND STU 3 4 5	000000		5.5 4.5	် မော် ကို		10.3 6.0 18.2 7.1 7.1 0.0
FORC NGV 3	000000		0.00) C U		2.4 6.0 4.5 1.2 6.0 20.0
s STA 2	000000		34.1 50.0 36.4	100		23.6 40.0 22.7 29.8 116.7 20.0
FED.	000000		17.7 50.0 18.2 21.2			18.8 40.0 118.2 111.9 22.2 40.0
¥0.	000000		175 5 22 91	2 2 2		174 21 91 18 5
PCT. SHGULD CHANGE	000000		460.0 54.5 74.5	404		85.1 80.0 71.4 86.8 94.4 80.0
CHANGE S	6KGUP ALL FED STE ADM FAC EDA STU	ľ	ROUP ALL FED STA ADM		9 0	AALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU
,5 %	9		125		e.	

		NO 1	EST10v 2	STIN
N = 40VE VS = VERY GREAT I = 1MPOSSIBLE		ASSUMING THIS CHAISE WILL OCCUR, AHAT WILL BE ITS IMPACT.	WHAT IS THE LIKE- LIHOOG THIS CHANGE WILL DECUR.	
VC = VIRTUALLY CURFAIN:				
CHANGE STATEMENT	k	5A	1 ^C	ву 19
7. PUBLIC SERVICE WILL BECOME A LESS IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF PUSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.	ا الم	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (M)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 - (M)	75 80 85 90 95+
I NECENS STEER	FED STA ADM			
	FAC	() () ()	l.	
	ALL FED	4-1 SD1-3 -73 OF 31 4-2 SU1-8 -60 OF 1	2.5 SD1.1 .71 OF 3	
	ADM FAC	.9 S01.1 .84 .2 S01.2 .76 .4 S01.3 .72	ME2.5 SDI.0 .73 0F 168 ME2.6 SDI.2 .75 0F 2F	
	EDA STU	4.5 SD1.2 .54 OF 1 3.9 SD1.4 .74 OF 1	2.3 SD .9 .65 UF 2.7 SU1.2 .78 OF	
8. TEACHINS WILL BECOME A MORE IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF POSTS ECONDARY EDUCATION.		9 -	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 	75 80 85 90 95+
	STA	170 (20) (1 1 1 1		1 (E)
CONSISTENT	ALM			
	EDA	S	<u>ک</u> :	
	SIO.	5.3 S01.0 .73 OF 33	5.3 SU1.1 .7.3 OF 3	64.
	STA	0F 0F	5.5 501.1 .81 0F 5.3 SÖL:1 .65 OF	77 • 60 JF 2
	ADM FAC	5.3 SD .9 .76 OF 17 5.2 SD1.2 .67 OF 2	5.2 SUL.1 .74 OF 1 5.3 SUL.2 .60 NF	.88 Jr 1
	EUA STU	5.5 SU1.4 .83 OF 1 4.9 SD1.2 .85 UF 1	1 Sul.4 .66 9 Sbl.2 .71	19 - 80 UF 31 - 65 UF
9. THE ABSTRUTE HENAMINETH DEGREES WILL DECREASE.	ALL	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (M) -	0 1 2 2 1	+56 06 38 4 30
	FED	<u> </u>	1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 &	- (_K)
INCONSISTENT	AUV	1 1 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 3	1 1 (K)
	FPA	Σ 2 	· Σ :	3 5
	ALL	1.9 SU1.2	3 501.5 . 78:0F 33	
	STA	.0 S01.2 . 72 UF	5 St 1 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1
	AUR FAC	5.0 SCI.2 .77	.4 SU1.5 .62 OF 17 .7 SD1.6 .66 OF 2	18. 67
	EDA	4.8 SD1.6 .53 GF	.7 SU1.9 .76 CF 1	82 .83 NF 81 .55 NF
)	50. 3. 7. 0. D.		

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N	0 00000		151 2 4 4 7 8 7 8 7 8 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		157 221 21 81 177 8
PRO 9			~ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		m 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CHANGE PRI B			3.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		2.5 0.0 0.0 5.9 0.0
THE C PUB	000000	·	8 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 .		00 4 4 W O V
ERING FAC 6	000000	. 	71.5 00.0 76.2 71.8 58.8 16.7		20.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0
HINDE STU 5	000000		2.0 0.0 1.3 0.0 0.0		20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
FORCES V IND	000000		00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		600 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
FO NGV 3	000000		0.00		1.3 0.0 4 0.0 1 1.2 0.0
STA 2	000000		2.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
FED 1	000000		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		5.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
			~		8
A DR	000000		163 22 82 18 83 83		151 2 2 2 2 1 7 48 17 5 5
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HE CHANGE PUB PR 7 8	000000		8.0 0.0 9.1 7.3 22.2 0.0		2
ان ⊤ ۴۸¢ 6	000000		9.8 0.0 9.1 11.0 11.1 6.0		2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ROMOTI) Stu 5			48.5 50.0 50.0 50.0 50.0		2.2
<u>م</u> ۵			900000		37.1 1 38.1 38.1 41.0 41.0 2 55.6 2 55.6 2
FORCES NGV IN 3 4			0.00		5.3 9.0 9.5 20.0 5.0 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5
STA	000000		26.4 50.0 50.0 26.8 16.7 0.0		00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
FEC	0000000		V O 4 V O O O		2 2 3 4 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
NUM	000000		177 25 22 91 19		174 1 5 5 21 90 1 18 1 5
PCT. SHGULD CHANGE	000000		91.5 90.00 95.5 93.4 77.8		447.7 880.0 42.9 50.0 22.2 880.0
CHANGE STMT.	GRCUP GRCUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EOA STU		GREUP ALL FED 1 STA ADM FAC EDA STU	6	GKOUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU
		•	127		

N D L L	BY 19	75 80 85 90 95+				75 80 85 90 95+		75 80 85 90 95+		ED=79 .87 UF 205 EU=79 1.00 OF 6 ED=79 .84 OF 25 ED=78 .90 OF 109 EU=79 .83 OF 18 ED=87 .80 OF 5 ED=81 .72 OF 11
QUESTION 2 WHAT IS THE LIKE- LIHOOD THIS CHANGE WILL OCCUR.) ^ .	9-1-	∑	NNNN	E5.4 SD .9 .75 OF 2 E5.5 SD1.2 .53 OF 1 E4.5 SD1.8 .78 OF 1	7 1 1 1 9 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(M)	.7 S01.2 .75 OF .6 S01.6 .78 OF 2 3 4 5 6 7		ME5.0 SU1.3 .77 OF 337 ME5.0 SD1.5 .81 OF 11 ME5.1 SU1.3 .64 OF 176 ME4.7 SU1.3 .77 OF 27 ME4.6 SD1.6 .66 OF 12 MF5.1 SD1.4 .78 OF 14
QUESTION 1 ASSUMING THIS CHANGE WILL CCCUR, WHAT WILL BE ITS IMPACI.	9A	1 2 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1 1 1 1	1 .88 0 6 .63 0 1 .72 0	MES.1 S01.1 .75 0F 2 MES.6 S0 .9 .69 0F 1 ME4.8 S01.6 .64 0F 1	1 1 1	FAC	ME5.3 SD1.2 .75 OF 1 ME4.6 SD1.2 .78 OF 1		ALL MES, 6 SC .9 .78 OF 335 ME
N = NONE VG = VERY GREAT I = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRTUALLY CERTAIN	CHANGE STATEMENT	10. AVOCATIONS AND PERSONAL ENRICHMENT WILL RECEIVE INCREASING EMPHASIS IN POSTSECONDARY FE EDUCATION.	CONSISTENT FO			11. FORMAL ACCREDITATION OF PROGRAMS AND INSTI- TUTIONS WILL BECOME LESS IMPORTANT. FI S SINCONSISTENT		S S USE OF INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION WILL	SISTENT	

#. ₩0 ₩	000000	000000	150 3 21 77 77 18 5
PRO 9	000000	000000	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
HANGE PRI 8	000000	000000	2.7 0.0 0.0 2.6 0.0
THE C PUB 7		000000	8.7 0.0 11.7 5.6
FAC 6	000000	000000	50.7 0.0 57.1 550.6 55.6
HINDE STU 5	000000	000000	1.3 0.0 0.0 2.6 0.0 0.0
FORCES V IND 4	0000000	000000	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
NGV 3		000000	1.0 0.0 7.1 0.0 0.0
STA 2		000000	30.7 00.0 28.6 27.3 40.0
FED	0.00000		1.3 0.0 0.0 1.3 0.0 20.0
NUR	୦ ୦ ଜ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ	000000	168 23 23 57 7
PRC 9	0000000	000000	1. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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не сна Рив			7.7. 7.00.00 1.00.00
NG T FAC	0000000		16.1 0.0 17.4 20.9 5.3 6.0
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ES P IND 4		000000	20.00 20.00 20.00
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¥ 5	00000000	000000	177 5 23 23 91 18 5 9
PCT. SHUULD CHANGE	0000000	000000	96.0 00.0 95.7 94.5 90.0
CHANGE STMT.	GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU	GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU	12 GROUP ALL FED 1 STA ADM FAC 1 EOA 1

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LIEVE GELIS EN CCUR•	0 95+	· + 6	OF 218 OF 26 OF 28 OF 113 OF 21 OF 7	0 95+ 0 221 0 221 0 2 30 0 115 0 6 10
5 00ESTION F YOU BELT HIS CHANGE IKELY*WHEN ILL IT OCC	85 9 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	.80 .80 .80 .85 .90 .17		0 85 9 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00
AGE 5 00 E IF Y IT IS UTILE WILLE	8 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	75 8 (M) (M
9.6 V.C		711	338 111 177 28 128 12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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3110% 2 1S THE 1D THIS 0CCUR.	3 4 () () () () () () () () () (SSD1.2 SSD1.2 SSD1.0 SSD1.1 SSD1.1 SSD1.2 SSD1.2	8 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
QUESTI WHAT IS LIHOOD WILL OC		ттт 4440 870	7.7.7.7.7 0.4.00000004 0.4.00000004	1
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1 H1S L CCCUR 8E 1TS	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2000011. Exxu0000000	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000
10N NG T WILL	3 4 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SCI.	SSU SSOU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
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	ION WIL			ONDARY
	INSTRUCTION WI	ÉĎ BY	9	IN POSTSECONDARY
<u>.</u>	ш.	MEASURED BY	•	EASE.
REAT BLE LLY CERTAIN CHANGE STATEMENT	METHOD GF	• נור 96		OF STUDENTS IN WILL INCREASE.
GREAT 18LE ALLY CER	LECTURE	PROGRESS WILL 10 NOT TIME. ENT		
NONE VERY GREAT IMPOSSIBLE VIRTUALLY CERTAIN		TUDENT PROG ENCY AND NC CONSISTENT		THE PROPORTION IONAL PROGRAMS CONSISTENT
N	13. USE CF THE DECREASE. INCONSISTENT	14. STUDENT PROGRESS W COMPETENCY AND NOT TIME CONSISTENT		15. THE PROPORTION VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS CONSISTENT
OIC.	13. DECR	14. COMP		15* V0CA

NUM			155	22 81	13	r 4						. 16C 4	21	22 -	0 .	~					14.2	٠ :	71.	<u></u>	٠ /.
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ER ING		ŗ	75.0	. 72 69	99	5.0				٠.		\$ c.	1.4	4 u	40.0	4•3					28.73	75:0	27.6	χ. Ε. α	
FINE STU 5			0.0		•	• •						000	4.8	9 0	00	14.3					•		15°B	•	
FORCES SV IND			0 C	0.0	0.0							3.1	C		0	0					0.0	00	0.0	0 0 0 0	0.0
46. 3 × 6.			0.0		•										0	•					6.3	000		18.1	0.0
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98.0 9															50.0) · (
CHANGE UB PRI 7 8			0.0										•		0.0	•	•				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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.0M011 STU 5		62.5	66.7	56.6	61.1 80.0	83.3	•					2.0	52.4	55.6	0.09						ه ه ن د	د. م. ۲.	11.9	ר. היים	.6.7
FURCES PROMUT NGV ING STU 3 4 5	٠		0.0							•					0.0	_					8.9) C	35.7		6.7
FURC NGV		3.7	0.0	າ 4. ກຸສ	0.0 0.0	٠° ت	,	٠. د	*						0.0								0.0		
STA		3.1	0.0	2.4	00	0.0					0	25.0	0.61	5.6	000	•					6.0		22.6		2.9
FEC	•	7.7	33.3	7.7	0.0	0.0					4		ο a	, .	0 0	ن •		,			6.	2 4	17.9 2	0:0	
× O ×	•	174	4 6	35	ي ج	œ					172	1 4	\sim \sim	` ~	4 0								06		ó
PCT. SHCULD CHANGE		85.1	75.0	83 . S	80.0	75.0					•		00°C	ı	100.0))							2.96		
CHANGE STMT.	13	ο.	•							14	Δ.				EDA 10				15	2			ACK 9		

				0
N = NONE VC = VERY QREAT I = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRTILE (CENTAIN		NSSE STATE OF THE	HHAT IS THE LIKE-	THIS CHANGE IS THE FORM OF THE
CHANGE STATEMENT	-	DV VG	, vc	ŘÝ 19−−
16. THE USE OF TV, COMPUTERS, AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN POSTSECONDARY INSTRUCTION WILL	ALL	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (N) -	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (M)	75 R0 85 90 95+ (M) - (M)
INCKEASE. CONSISTENT	S T A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	22	2 X X	
	EDA STU	()	('') ('') 5.8 SDI.0 .91 RF 33	(M) - 79 -88 OF 22
		5.6 SC .9 .72 OF 5.2 SD .9 .81 OF 5.4 SD .9 .77 OF	9 SD .9 1.00 9 SD .7 .83 8 SCI.0 .89	79 .8 <u>0</u> 79 .93 78 .88
		S01.5 .67 0F 2 SD1.1 .83 0F 1 SD1.4 .78 0F 1	5.2 SD .8 .89 OF 2 5.6 SDI.4 .83 OF 1 5.8 SDI.1 .92 GF 1	7.9 .90 0F 2 80 .71 0F 80 .72 0F 1
17. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (OR BRANCHES) WILL BE ESTABLISHED AI AN INCREASING RATE.	ALL		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 - (M)	75 HO H> 90 95+
INCONSISTENT	STA	F 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	- I E - E - E - E	
	EDA STU	-	- (M -)	
	STA ADM	50 OF 70 OF 78 OF	ME2.7 SDL.0 .82 CF 41 ME2.9 SDL.3 .81 OF 169 ME2 9 SDL.3 .81 OF 169 ME2 7 SDL 3 .71 OF 28	
	EDA STU	E5.1 SD1.2 .71 CF 1	3.3 SUI.4 .78 1F 1	
18. POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION WILL BECOME MORE FLEXIBLE (1.5., REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF REQUIRED COURSES)	ALL FED STA	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1	1 2 3 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	75 80 85 90 95+ (M) = = = (M) = = = (M) = = = = (M) = = = = = = (M) = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
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		QUESTION TO ASSUMING THIS CHANGE WILL ECCUR, MHAT WILL BE ITS	UNESTION 2 WHAT IS THE LIKE- LINCOL THIS CHANGE WILL CCOM.	-Pabe 9 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E
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25. THE MANPOWER NEEDS OF SOCIETY WILL RECEIVE INCREASED ATTENTION.	ALL	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	75 80 85 90 95+ (K.)
CONSISTENT	STA ADM FAGE			
	STU ALL FED STA	5.3 SD1.0 .73 OF 33 5.3 SD .9 .72 OF 1 5.5 SU .9 .76 Of 4	5.4 SUL.O .71 CF 34 5.8 SP .7 .41 CF 1 5.6 SU .0 .70 CF 4	(M) - = 78 .92 3F 21 = 86 1.03 0F = 77 .36 0F 3
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26. THE LENGTH OF TIME RECUIRED TO OBTAIN A BACHELORS DESREE WILL DECREASE. CONSISTENT	ALL STA ADR FAC	2	2	75 80 85 90 95+ (M)
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27. ENKOLLMENTS IN PROFESSIONAL FDUCATION (E.G., LAW AND MEDICINE) WILL INCREASE. CDNSISTENT	ALL STA ADM FAC		2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	75 RC R5 90 95+ (K)
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• ch on ca na c)	(X) - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	28. ENROLLMENTS IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (F.S. LAB AND MEDICINE) WITH DECREASE.
	-	5)	CHAUGE STATEMENT
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		ASSUMET FOR CHANSE WILL CCCUR, WHAT WILL RE ITS.	TIHOOD THIS CARROL WILL OCCUR.	THIS CHANGE IS LIKELY, WHEN HILL IT PCCUR.	
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CHANGE STATEMENT		9)^ *	3)	61 13	
31. SOCIAL PROBLEMS WILL RECEIVE INCREASED		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+	
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		5.1 SC1.C .74 UF 33	5.4 SELO - 12 UF 3 5.9 SD -9 -63 DE	76 .40 OF	
		5.1 SC1.1 .30 CF 4	E5.3 St9 .74 OF .4	78 .96 UF	
		5.0 SU .9 .76 OF 17	E5.3 SDI.O .72 CF 17	17 .93 OF 1	
		5.5 SC .9 .92 OF 2	EG. 6 Spi. 2 - 88 Di. 2	76 .80 OF	
		MES.4 SC .7 .83 UF 17 MES.4 SC .4 .52 CF 18	E5.6 % . % . %% . %	06. 77	
A2 THE USE OF HOME STUDY PRUIGRANS WILL		3 4		75 HO HY 90 95+	
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CONSISTENT	FAC	. a.	_		
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	ALL FFD	E4.8 SDI.2 .E3 GF 33	4.9 SU1.2 .72 GF	1 00 00. 1.00 0F	
	STA	E4.8 SD1.2 .86 OF 4	5.1 SU1.0 .90 OF	85 NF	
1.	ADM	E4.9 SOL.2 .86 OF 17	4.8 SD1.2 .83 OF 1	. 76 DF	
	F A C	3 SD1	MES. 0 SUI.0 . 11 CF 28	ED=79 .85 OF 1	
	STU	E3.6 SEL.C .78 OF 1	4.6 SE1.1 .78 DF	.70 UF	
OTHER THAN COLLEGES AND	:	1 2 3 4 5 5 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 65 30 95+	
UNIVERSITIES WILL PROVIDE AN INCREASED AMOUNT UP POSTSECONDADY FOLICATIONS	ALL FFD		- 1 - 1	(X) +	
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	51A S1A	E5.2 S 1.0 .76 CF 4	5.0 S01.2 .72 UF 4	40 OF	
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THE (PUE)	7.2 0.0 11.1 6.1 6.7 6.7		10.6 0.0 5.6 112.7 11.8 0.0		32.0 20.0 28.6 29.3 50.0 40.0
ERING FAC 6	21.6 5.6 16.7 21.2 20.0 0.0		62.4 25.0 72.2 62.0 52.9 15.0		33.3 20.0 52.4 34.7 18.7 0.0
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FORCES V IND	25.6 50.0 22.2 22.3 25.7 66.7		000000		20.02
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STA 2	18.4 50.0 27.8 18.2 6.7 0.0		2.0 0.0 0.0 20.0 20.0 20.0		4.1 0.0 0.0 5.3 25.0
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PRC 9	0000000		15.1 25.0 10.5 11.8 20.4 42.9		25. C 40. S 21. 7 21. 2 40. 0
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FORCE NGV 3	00.00 00.00 00.00 00.00	*.	200 m c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c		0000000 000000
STA	7.7 0.0 10.0 7.5 7.5 17.6 0.0	·	21.1 50.0 31.6 18.4 250.0		26.1 26.1 6.3 33.3
FEC 1	25.0 20.0 20.0 336.7 20.0 60.0 14.3		26.04		10.0 20.0 4.3 11.2 20.0
NUM	173 22 89 89 118 9		173 22 22 86 24 5		25 25 87 18 9
PCT. SHCULD CHANGE	200.0 200.0 200.0 200.0 200.0		88.4 000.0 000.0 000.0 88.3 88.9	ar Miller II.	81.8 81.8 81.6 72.2 80.0
CHANGE STMT.	31 GROUP ALL FED 1 STA ADM FAC EDA 1 STU	32	GROUP ALL FEG 11 STA 10 FAC 14 FOA 10 STU 0	33	ALL PECTO STA BEAC PAC PAC PAC PAC PAC PAC PAC PAC PAC P
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N = NONE VL = VERY GREAT I = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRTUALLY CENTAIN		CHANGE WILL CCCUP, WHAT WILL BE (IS IMPACT.	LIBOND THIS CHANGE WILL POCUM.	THIS CHANGE IS LIKELY, WHER MILL II POGUR.
CHANGE STATEMENT		5×))	ич 1)
34. VARIATIONS IN ACADEMIC CALEMBARS WILL		ر د .	9	O
I VCREASE.	ALL		(E)	_
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	STU		1 2 1	Σ.
	ALL	4.6 SDI.3 .75 EF 32	E5.2 SU1.3 .61 CF 33	0=78 .49 OF 2
مير	PEU STA	4.8 SU1.0	.4 .90	ED=75 1.00 OF 2 ED=78 .92 OF 25
	ADM	4.7 SDI.4 .74 CF 17	E5.1 SC1.3 .64 CF 17	79 .87 PF 1
	T V	4.5 SU1.585 DF 2	E5.4 SU1.2 .53 OF 2	40 0F
	STU	9 SCI.2 .71 CF 1	E5.3 SDI.0 .71 OF 1	79 1.00 DF
	•			
35. TWO YEAR COLLEGES WILL BE ESTABLISHED AT AN		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1234567	5 80 65 90
EASING RATE.	ALL	a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1 (<u>x</u>)
	FEC	2 2	 ≥ £	1 - 25
TWOUSTSTEAT	A DA	2	- (Σ +) + -	(E)
	FAC	_	<u> </u>	1 1 (S)
	FDA	- -		
	2 T V	- 1	E4.6 SU1.6 .76 CF 33	· æ
	FED	5.5 SDI.0 .63 CF	E5.1 SD1.3 .72 OF. 1	75 1.00 UF
	SIA	5.3 SF1.0 .72 CF	E4.6 SU1.6 .76 CF 4	79 .81 NF
	A C A	MES.1 SD1.1 .88 OF 175	ME4.6 SD1.6 .78 DF 176 WE4.3 SD1.5 .78 DF 28	~ 0
	ED 7	5.3 StR .75 CF	E4.3 SP2.0 .58 GF 1	79 1.00 OF
	STU	5.1 Stl.e .71 CF	E5.1 SU1.4 .71 CF 1	89 •64 DF
EMPHASIS ON UPPER DIVI		φ.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 85 90 05+
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CONSISTENT	Α U Σ (Σ (Σ (Σ (Σ (Σ (Σ (Σ (Σ (Σ (1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 2
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	STU	2		
	ALL	5.1 SC1.0 .89 CF	5.0 SUL.2 .84 CF 33	44 44 17 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
	FEU	MED. Z SH . 4 . 40 CF 11 MES. 0 SL . 9 . 72 CF 43	MES. 2 SD . 0 . 74 CF 43	. 40 OF.
	AOM	5.1 Sc .7 . 13 3F	5.0 SU1.2 .82 CF 17	79 . ER
	FAC	4.8 SDI.2 .82 CF	4.9 SE1.2 .78 FF 2	10 6T
	FDA	4.9 SE .9 . FS OF	6.8 SC1.1 .85 CF 1	

NO W	141 13 172 172 173		129 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10		12.7 1.9 6.2 1.6 1.6 5.3
9.90 9	4.00	•	10.1 0.0 15.6 7.5 6.7 0.0		4.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0
CHANGE 5 PRI 8	2.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		34.1 0.0 255.0 38.8 46.7		50.00 20.00 37.50 20.00
THE C PUB 7.	20.6 0.0 21.1 20.8 35.3 0.0		23.3 0.0 115.0 31.3 13.3		13.4 0.0 10.5 17.7 0.0
ERINS FAC 6	47.5 33.3 52.6 50.0 29.4 14.3		7.00		10.2 0.0 5.3 9.7 12.5 50.0
HIND STU 5	7.1 66.7 0.0 6.9 11.8 0.0		#0.v#000		18.0 1.0 2.2 1.2 1.2 6 0 0 0 0
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۶ ا	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		80 4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		4.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00
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FED	000-000 		3.1 100.0 10.0 0.0 6.7 6.0		3.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
		* :			
N N	151 3 3 70 78 16		14 4 7 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		148 20 74 117
PRC 9	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		
NGE PRI 8	13.2 0.0 110.0 116.7 255.0		400 F		70° 40° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0
F CHANGE	112.6 115.0 115.0 14.5 14.5 16.0 16.0	•	60 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		29.7 25.0 40.0 25.7 23.5 50.0
ING TH FAC 6	14.6 0.0 150.0 115.4 118.7		000000		27.0 0.0 25.0 31.1 29.4 6.6
ROMOTI STU 5	40.7 40.7 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0		6.7 6.0 7.8 5.4 111.1 255.0		400000
FS P IND 4	20.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00		4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	•	400400m
FOR NGV	40.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00		V041V00		
STA	6.6 66.7 5.0 3.8 18.7 0.0		67.8 100.0 66.7 74.3 66.7 25.0	*	30.4 75.0 25.0 32.4 35.3 25.0
я С	000000		10.1 0.0 9.5 8.1 11.1 25.0		2.7 0.0 0.0 1.4 5.9 25.0
207	172 22 89 118 5		171 25 22 87 18 5		170 5 21 87 87 19 5
PCT. HGULD	60.00 60.00 60.00 60.00 60.00		0.0 0.0 9.0 7.8 7.8	• • • .	2.9 0.0 11.0 3.7 6.7
CHANGE S	34 RGUP 7 ALL 10 STA 8 ADM 7 FAC 7 FDA 8 STU 8	c. C	KOUP ALL 6 ALL 6 FED 4 STA 7 ADM 6 FAC 7 EDA 2	36	ALL 7 ALL 7 FEU 6 STA 8 ADM 7 FAC 7 FAC 7 EUA 6
U M	.		. 		3

N = NONE VG = VERY GREAT I = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRIDALLY CERTAEN CHANGE STATEMENT N STA CONSISTENT STA CONSISTENT STA STA STA STA STA STA STA S		LIHOOU THIS CHANGE WILL GCCUF. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) - (M	THIS CHANGE IS LIKELY, AGEN BILL I CCUR. 75 80 85 90 95. - (M)
CHANGE STATEMENT CHANGE STATEMENT WELL INCREASE FCR ADDITIONAL TYPES WELL INCREASE FCR ADDITIONAL TYPES DEGREES BETWEEN THE BACHELÜR AND STA ADM ACA.8 SDI.1 ALL ME4.8 SDI.1 FED ME5.4 SD.5 STA ADM ACA.8 SDI.1 FED ME4.7 SDI.1 FAC BOA.8 STA ADM ACA.8 SDI.1 FED ME4.7 SDI.1 FAC BOA.8 STA ADM ACA.8 SDI.1 FAC BOA.8	2 3 4 5 6 7 7 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	BY 17 75 80 85 90 95 + (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M
WELL INCREASE FOR ADDITIONAL TYPES DEGREES BETWEEN THE BACHELMR AND ALL (2 3 4 5 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+ - (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) -
MELL INCREASE FCR ADDITIONAL TYPES DEGREES BETWEEN THE BACHELMR AND ALL (2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1	- (K) - (
FOR ASSOCIATE LEGREES WILL FOR ASSOCIATE LEGREES WILL FED FED FED FED FED FED FED F	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	4.7 SD1.2 (R) - (R)	- (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) -
ADP	SD 1	4.7 SD1.2 (M) 1 4.7 SD1.2 (N) 1 4.9 SD .9 (63 0F 13 0F 17 0F	- (M) (M) (M) (M) (M) - (M)
FAC	Solid (F)	4.7 SU1.2 .80 CF 33 4.9 SU .9 .63 OF 1 4.7 SU1.2 .80 CF 33 4.5 SU1.4 .69 CF 4 4.5 SU1.2 .81 OF 17 4.5 SU1.4 .58 CF 1 4.9 SU1.1 .85 CF 1 4.9 SU1.1 .85 CF 1	- (M) -
EDA STU ME4.8 SD1.1 FED ME5.4 SD1.1 FED ME5.4 SD1.1 ADM ME4.7 SD1.1 ADM ME4.7 SD1.1 ADM ME4.7 SD1.1 ADM ME4.7 SD1.1 STU MC4.5	Solid (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) - (%) - (%) - (%) - (%) - (%) - (%) (%) - (%	4.7 SU1.2 .80 CF 33 4.9 SU .9 .63 OF 1 4.7 SU1.2 .80 CF 4 4.5 SU1.3 .78 OF 2 4.3 SU1.4 .58 OF 1 4.9 SU1.1 .85 OF 1 7 SU1.2 3 4 5 6 7 7 SU1.2 3 4 5 6 7 7 SU1.2 3 4 5 6 7 7 SU1.2 3 6 6 7 7 SU1.2 3 6 6 7 7 SU1.2 3 6 6 7 8 SU1.2 3 6 6 7 8 SU1.2 3 6 6 7 8 SU1.2 3 6 6 7	- (M) - U=91 .74 DF 18 U=80 .66 DF D=81 .66 UF 2 D=81 .77 OF 9 D=82 .68 DF 1 U=82 .83 UF U=83 .72 OF 1
MILL ME4.8 SD1.1 FED ME5.4 SD .8 STA ME4.7 SD1.1 ADM ME4.8 SD1.1 FAC ME4.6 SD1.4 EDA ME4.7 SD1.1 STU MC4.5 SD1.1 STA — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	\$01.1 .85 CF 33 \$0.6 .81 OF 17 \$0.11 .87 OF 17 \$01.4 .78 OF 2 \$0.11 .54 OF 17 \$0.11 .71 OF 17 OF 1	4.7 SD1.280 CF 33 4.9 SD963 OF 1 4.7 SD1.469 CF 4 4.5 SD1.281 OF 17 4.5 SD1.458 OF 1 4.9 SD1.185 OF 1 4.9 SD1.185 OF 1 7	D=81 .74 DF 18 D=80 .66 DF D=81 .66 UF 2 D=82 .68 DF 9 D=82 .83 UF U=83 .72 OF 1
FED ME5.4 SD .8 STA ME4.7 SD1.1 ADM ME4.8 SD1.1 FAC ME4.6 SD1.4 EDA ME4.5 SD1.1 STU MC4.5 SD1.1 ALL (FED STA - (FED STA - (FED STA - (FED STA (FED STA - (FE	SD - 8 - 81 UF 1 SD1-1 - 85 OF 4 SD1-4 - 78 OF 17 SD1-1 - 54 OF 1 SD1-1 - 71 OF 1 SD1-1 - 71 OF 1	4.7 SD1.4 .69 OF 4.7 SD1.2 .89 OF 4.7 SD1.2 .89 OF 17 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C	0=81 .66 0F 2 0=81 .77 0F 9 0=82 .68 0F 1 0=82 .83 0F 1 0=83 .72 0F 1
MILL ALL (FED ADM (FED SD1.1 FAC ME4.6 SD1.1 F	S01.4 .78 0F 17 S01.4 .78 0F 2 SC1.1 .54 0F 1 SC1.1 .71 0F 1 SC1.1 .71 0F 1 =	4.7 S01.2 .81 OF 17 4.5 S01.3 .78 OF 2 4.9 S01.4 .58 OF 1 4.9 S01.1 .85 OF 1 1 . 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 . 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 . 2 3 6 7 1 . 2 3 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	D=81 .77 OF 9 D=82 .6" OF 1 D=82 .83 UF D=83 .72 OF 1 75 80 85 90 95*
FAC ME4.6 SD1.4 EDA ME4.7 SD1.1 STU MC4.5 SD1.1 ALL	S01.4 .78 GF 2 S01.1 .54 GF 1 S01.1 .71 GF 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 - (M)	4.5 SD1.3 .78 CF 2 4.3 SD1.4 .58 GF 1 4.9 SD1.1 .85 GF 1 1 .2 3 4 5 6 7 1 . 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 . 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 . 2 3 4 5 6 7	D=82 .6% UF 1 D=82 .83 UF D=83 .72 OF 1 75 80 85 90 95+
#ILL ALL (FED (ADM (ADM (FAT (ADM (FAT (ADM (FAT (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM - (ADM (ADM (ADM (ADM (ADM (ADM (A	Sci.i .54 UF 1 Sci.i .71 OF 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (M)	4.9 SD1.1 .85 GF 1	D=83 .72 OF 1 75 80 85 90 95+
MILL 1 2 3 ALL FED	8 1 1 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	W	5 80 85 90 9
WILL 1 2 3 4 LL FED 5 TA A A DM	W 1 W Z Z Z O C C	WIIII	5 80 85 90 9
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ME4.7 SDI.7	7 SDI.7 - #1 UF 33 0 SD -7 - 72 OF 1	7.0 301.0 .01 0F 35	75 1.00 OF
ME4.7 SD1.2	7 SD1.2 .81 OF 4	6-1 SD1.1 .83 NF 4	=77 .96 OF 2
ME4.8 SD1.2	8 SD1.2 :84 0F 17	9.0 SDI.2 .85 OF 17 4.8 SDI.4 .75 OF 2	1 30 46. B7=
we4.8 SD1.4	8 501.4 .75	7.0	ED=79 .83 DF 6
MES.4 SUL U	4 30 36 0 0 10 6		· •
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ALL		<u> </u>	_
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) VOII	~ I	- 1. E. Z.)	(N
ME4.7 SU1.3	SU1.3 . 19 CF 33	E4.8 SD1.4 .76 GF 33	79 .85 NF 18
ME4.7 SD .9	7 SC .9 .72 CF 1	E4.3 SCI.6 .81 UF 1 E4.0 SCI.2 .81 OF 4	=78 .88 DF 2
SIA ME4.4 301.1	7 SC1.	MES.0 SD1.2 .80 CF 176	67=
ME4.7 SC1.5	7 SC1.5 .75 CF 2	Es.1 SD1.467 CF 2	78 .74 UF 1
ME5.0 SU1.2	0 SEL.2 . (5 OF 1	E4.8 Stl.7 .85 UF I	= 82 1.00 OF 1

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ES PR 1/40 4			50.0	6.	• 0		œ						4.1			7.8	20.02	•				. 1		.2	0.	ທີ	9	0.010	0.	
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		QUESTION I	GUFSTIUW HAT 18 TH	STIGN 3 30 BELIE	
in = RONE V3 = VERY GREAT I = IMPOSSIBLE		WILL 3	HIS UA.		
VC = VIRTUALLY CERTAIN					
CHANGE STATEMENT		N)	84 I J	
40. EMPHASIS PLACED CY ETHNIC STUDIES WILL	- 14	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+	
I ACKEASE.	FED		1		
CUNSISTE	STA		1 E 2		
	FAC	<u> </u>	Σ Ē	-	
	STU	[W]	(M)		
	FED.	E4.1 SD1.2 .72 OF	.8 SD1.5 .72 CF 1		
	A O A	E3.9 SD1.1 .83 CF 16	3.9 SUI-4 .70 CF 16		
	FAC	4.3 SD1.5 .60 4.0 SU .8 .58	3.7 SE1.3 .71 3.6 SE1.2 .58		
	STU	E3.8 SD1.5 .76 OF 1	5.2 SDI.O .69 DF 1		
41. EMPHASIS PLACED ON ETHMIC STUDIES WILL		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 85' 90 95+	
UECREASE.	ALL	है १ - ह	E E		
	STA	1 2 3 3	~	•	
INCONSISTENT	A D A				
	EDA	£ .			
	STU	3.6 SD1.2 .65 OF 3	- (M) - ME3.6 SU1.4 .87 OF 32		
	FED	3.5 SCI.6 .72 OF	ME4.2 SD1.5 .72 OF 1 ME3.7 SH1.3 .65 CF 4		
	ADM	3.5 SEL.1 .68 OF 1	ME3.6 SU1.4 .88 CF 16		
	FAC	ME3.8 SCI.1 .66 UF 12	ME3.9 SU1.3 .64 UF		
	STC	3.6 SOI.7 .61 OF	MEZ.5 SCI.0 .61 UF 1		
47. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION WILL BECOME LESS		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+	
CIALIZED.	ALL	1	1 2 4	-	
	STA	- ε -	(X E)	(W)	
CONSISTENT	ADM	5	 E :	1	
	FAC	1	- Σ Ι	1	
	STU			71 30 61	
	ALL FED	4.4 SC1.0 .72 GF 3 4.9 SD .9 1.CO OF	SU1.3 . (1 U	1 10	
	STA	4.1 SSI.1 .64.0F 4	1 SU1:3 .53 OF	.73 OF .76 DF	
	FAC	4.4 SCI.I89 OF 2	8 SULTA . 71 OF	. 53 (). F	
	EDA	0 OF 1	.75 £F. .78 Of	200.	

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ERINE FAC 6		-	0	•	•										•	•	00			•						ڻ. ن	2.	35.3	٠ د	
HINGE STU			0		. • 1		•					,			•	•	0 0	•		•					3	~	0	13.2	٠.	. 0
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CHANGE STPT.	J+	SACUP	FEC	ST4	1 7 L	EUA.	310					7	7	JACUP	ארר בני		1	FAC	EDA	S1C			42	GROUP				404 FAC		

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9 P. C.	3.000 0.00 3.000 3.000	0.00	0000000
CHANGE PRI 8	9.5 0.3 10.0 14.3 25.0	4.0.0.0.00	
THE CIPUS	0.00	6.9 6.3 7.4 14.3 0.0	000000
RING FAC 6	12.1 50.0 11.3.3 114.3 6.0 6.0	33.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	(,,,,,,,
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0RCES- 1NO 4	2000 2000 3300 3300 3300 3300 3300 3300	33.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 33.3 16.7	000000
16V	16.4 17.6 116.7 116.7 28.6 0.0 0.0	0.0.00000000000000000000000000000000000	0000000
STA	13.8 30.0 13.3 13.3 0.0 0.0	1.0.0 1.0.0 1.0.0 1.0.0 1.0.0 1.0.0	0000000
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PRC 9	~ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000000
NGE PR I	20.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	33.3	000000
HE CHANGE	10.0 5.3 11.11 11.0 0 0 28.6 0 0	9.6 9.9 9.9 115.4 10.0	000000
NG THE	4 w 6 4 w 4 w 4 w 4 w 4 w 4 w 4 0 0 0 0 0	23. 22. 22. 23. 23. 23. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24. 24	
5 PROMOTI 170 STU 4 5	668 155.8 25.0 25.0 25.0	32.4 41.2 33.4 71.4 71.4	0000000
CES PR TAD 4	18.1 5.3 22.2 17.6 0.0 14.3	111.8 33.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	000000
FORCES NGV II	100 200	1.002 V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	0000000
STA 2	40 0 4 0 0 0	0.072.000	0000000
FEC 1	24.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	33.3	000000
NUN	173 5 21 89 19 5 9	168 21 21 17 17 5	000000
PCT. SHCULD CHANGE	58 40.0 8 40.0 8 3 4.3 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	69.0 75.0 77.6 77.6 76.5 88.9	000000
CHANGE STMT.	43 GROUP FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU 44	ALL FED STA ADH FAC FCA STU	45 GRCUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC ELA STU



OUESTION 1 ASSUMING THIS CHANGE WILL CCCUP, WILL CCCUR,	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$	ALL (#) (MFS.O CD., 160 DF 338 MES.2 SD1.2 .65 DF 340 CD=79 .87	MES-S SUL-1 - 72 OF 11 MES-9 SD1-2 - 90 CF 11 ED=79 1-00 OF	ME4.9 SCI.0 .90 OF 176 ME5.1 SCI.1 .85 OF 177 E0=79 .90	5 SC1.2 .85 OF 28 ME5.0 SD1.1 .85 OF 28 EU=79 .78 OF 3 SO1.2 E0=79 1.00 OF	MES.1 Spl.1 .85 OF 14 MES.2 SUL.1 .85 OF 14 ED=79 .90	1234507			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	MES.0 S01.5 .81 GF 11 ME2.3 S01.1 .90 OF	ME4.3 SC1.4 .70.0F 40 ME4.0 SC1.3 .74.0F 164	ME3.8 SD1.3 .55 OF 27 ME2.6 SD1.2 .60 OF	8 551.9 .63 UF 11 MEL.8 50 .7 .83 UF 6 551.2 .64 OF 14 ME2.2 50 .8 .78 CF	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3	MILLO ALLO CONTRACTOR (MAC) TO CONTRACTOR (MAC) TO CONTRACTOR (MAC)	ا ا ا		ME5.0 SCI.1 . P7 0F 336 ME4.2 SUI.2 . 76 0F 339 ED=81 . 75	MES. 1 SC1.2 . 72 OF 11 ME4.1 SO1.3 . 72 OF 11 ED#77 .66	MES-0 S01.0 .52-0F 175 ME4-3 S01.2 .61 0F 177 EU=	MES.O SCI.Z. 667 UF ZR ZEGGO SUI.S 671 UF ZR ED-60 607 MES.I SCI.O 691 OF 12 MEG.3 SCI.I 691 OF 12 ED-81 603	MES.4 SCI.0 . F5 CF 14 PE4.4 SCI.2 .64 CF 14 EP=83 .66
n = nowe vG = very great 1 = 1MPOSSIRLE vC = VIRTUALLY CERTAIN	CHANGE STOTEMENT	46. CCOPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS WILL INCREASE	CONSISTENT						104 8	1	INCONSISTENT						F POSTSECONDARY EDUCA	INSTITUTIONS AS AGENTS OF CHANGE IN SOCIETY		CONSISTENT					

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	6.00 6.00 1.00 6.00	ပင္ မင္း (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈)	4040 %CC
CHANGE PV I	16.8 56.7 56.7 25.2 0.0	00000	~ c.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o.o
ТНЕ С РU3 7	39.7 0.0 47.1 33.3 50.0 66.7	000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
EKING FAC 6	16.8 23.3 21.1 15.9 76.7 0.0 0.0	000000	21.1 0.0 27.8 26.2 14.3
HINE STC 5		000000	00-000
ORCES IND 4		000000	12.2 0.0 5.6 13.8 33.3
FORC NGV 1	# C O 4 4 0 O O	3000000 000000	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
STA 2	13.7 0.0 21.1 13.0 6.7 255.0 33.3	000000	38.2 100.0 44.4 44.4 38.5 28.6 0.0
FED	000000	000000	6.0 6.0 6.0 7.0 7.0 7.0
NOW	153 20 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 10	666666	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1
PRC 9		0000000	0000000 000000
NGE P.4.1 8	31.4 40.0 30.0 23.1 31.3 57.1	000000	3.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 16.1
E CH4	20.02 10.00 10.3 25.0 0.0	000000	13.6 0.0 18.1 0.0
NG TH			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PRCMUTI 10 STU		000000	33.6 00.0 22.7 34.7 33.3 83.3
CES IN	11,3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	000000	7.000 0.00 2 0.00 3 5.90 3
FORC:	4.0.0.0.4 0.0.0.4 0.0.0.0.0.4	000000	40 W 4 W 0 0 0 W 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
STA 2	36.5 40.0 40.0 40.0 125.0 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3	000000	7.11 6.00 6.99 33.33
FEC	16.3 10.0 10.0 11.3 11.3 11.3	000000	19.3 0.0 16.7 19.4 23.5 0.0
MUM	173 23 5 11 11 9	000000	164 5 20 86 17 4
PCT. SHOULD CHANGE	96.0 100.0 95.7 95.5 88.2 100.0	000000	72.0 60.0 65.0 72.1 70.6 50.0
CHANGE STMT.	GRCUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU	GROUP ALL FFU STA ADM FAC EDA STU	48 GRGUP ALL FED STA AUM FAC FAC EDA

JUESTION 1 ASSUMING THIS CHANGE WILL CCCUR, WHAT WILL BE ITS WHAT.	VS VS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 7 1 2 3 4 7 1 2 3 4 7 1 2 3 4 7 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 1 2 3 4 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		ALL (P)	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M
N = NOVE VS = VERY GREAT I = IMPUSSIBLE VL = VIRTUALLY CERTAIN	CHANGE STATEMENT **49. THE USE OF PSYCHO-PHARMACY AND PSYCHO- ELECTRONICS TO INDUCE AND AUGMENT LEARNING WILL PRINCREASE. CONSISTENT	T m O < I C A I C M O	50. FUTURE PHYSICAL FACILITIES WILL BE MORE FLEXIBLE AND VERSATILE. S CUNSISTENT A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	51. THE FACULTY WILL HAVE GREATER FREEDOW RELA- A TIME TO WERKLCADS AND ACTIVITIES. S S INCONSISTENT A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A

N D N	109 13 56 11 7	6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	000000
PRO 9	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	400 m K 00	000000
CHANGE PRI 8	4.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	4.00.0 4.00.0 6.00.0	000000
PUR 7	4.00.0 0.00 7.00.0 0.00	16.8 33.3 22.2 15.0 7.7 0.0 33.3	000000
RING FAC 6	36.7 66.7 53.8 37.5 50.0	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	0000000
HINGE STU 5	11.9 0.0 7.7 10.7 9.1 0.0	000000	000000
FORCES V IND 4	00000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000000
ZG ∨ 3	6.4 0.0 15.4 7.1 0.0 0.0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	000000
STA 2	25.7 33.3 23.1 19.6 19.6 0.0	333.0 30.0 33.3 33.3 33.3	000000
FED	7.3 0.0 0.0 8.9 0.0 50.0	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
MAN	116 4 14 16 60 13	148 4 4 21 74 16 3	900000
PRC 9	1.7	000000	000000
CHANGE OUB PRI	28.00 28.00 28.00 28.00	6.8 0.0 0.0 12.5 12.5	000000
HE CHAP PUB	25.2 7.1 0.0 0.0	12.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 25.0	000000
A P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	100.00 14.00.00 14.00.00	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0000000
RGMOTI STU 5	27.6 26.0 26.7 26.7 7.7 7.7 28.6	400,000	
FORCES PRCMOT NGV IND STU 3 4 5	12.9 25.0 7.1 18.3 15.4 0.0	400000	000000
	20.00 11.00 11.00 10.00	4040400 7084600	
C STA	0.00	51.4 50.0 76.2 76.2 62.5 93.5	000000
FE	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	000000
NUM	141 4 16 15 15 8	170 5 86 86 17 5 9	000000
PCT. SHCULD CHANGE	74 443 443 50 50 00 00	96.5 100.0 100.0 94.2 100.0 100.0	000000
CHANGE SIMI.	6 KCUP 6 KCUP ALL FED STA AUM FAC STU	50 GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU	GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EEA STU
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

ON 2 THE LIKE- THE LIKE- THIS CHANGE THIS CHANGE TIRELY, WHEN WILL IT DCCUR.	61 ж	7 - 1	(M) - (M)	8 .81 OF 43 ED=77 .95 OF 30 2 .76 OF 175 ED=77 .95 OF 106 4 .78 OF 28 ED=76 .90 OF 20 9 .75 OF 12 ED=77 .60 OF 5 0 .85 CF 14 ED=79 1.00 OF 8	75 80 85 90 95+ M	4140190	4 5 6 7 75 80 85 90 95+ M - <t< th=""><th>6 .75 CF 328 ED=85 .8 4 .54 OF 11 ED=80 0.0 5 .75 CF 169 ED=35 .7 5 .78 OF 29 ED=81 .8 5 .83 CF 17 EO=83 .5 5 .85 CF 14 EO=83 .5</th></t<>	6 .75 CF 328 ED=85 .8 4 .54 OF 11 ED=80 0.0 5 .75 CF 169 ED=35 .7 5 .78 OF 29 ED=81 .8 5 .83 CF 17 EO=83 .5 5 .85 CF 14 EO=83 .5
CUESTION WHAT IS TH LIHOOD FHI WILL CCCUF		1 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 2	1 1 4 th	ME5.6 SD . ME5.4 SDI. ME5.3 SDI. ME5.9 SD . ME4.4 SDI.	2 1 1 1 1	ME3.8 SD1. ME3.5 SC. ME3.8 SD1. ME3.8 SD1. ME3.7 SD1. ME3.7 SD1.		ME4.2 SDI. ME3.7 SCI. ME4.0 SDI. ME4.2 SUI. VE4.0 SDI. ME4.3 SUI. ME4.1 SDI.
OUESTION 1 ASSUMING THIS CHANGE WILL CCCUR, WHAT KILL BE ITS LWPACI.	9^	1 2 3 4	ME4.9 SD1.2 .83 CF 3 ME5.1 SC1.3 .72 OF	ME4.9 SD1.1 .8 ME4.9 SD1.2 .8 ME5.1 SD1.4 .6 ME5.6 SC .6 .9 ME4.8 SD1.0 .8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ME4.2 SD1.1 ME4.2 SD1.1 ME4.2 SD1.1 ME4.2 SD1.1 ME4.4 SD1.2 ME4.4 SD1.1 ME4.8 SD1.1	L 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	ME5.5 SD1.5 .80 ME6.4 SD.9 .90 ME5.4 SD1.4 .58 ME5.4 SD1.5 .57 ME5.4 SD1.4 .91 ME5.6 SD1.4 .91
		10	P A D R A D B R A D B R A D B R A D B R B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	STA ADM FDAC STOA	A V D A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	EDA STU PED STA ADM FAC FAC STA	ALL STA STA STA STA EDA	STU ALL FED STA ADM FADM FAC FAC STU
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PCT. SHCULD CHANGE	67.9 80.0 85.7 68.2 35.3		65.1 66.0 57.1 65.5 77.8		554.8 59.1 54.1 29.4 80.0
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ASSUMING THIS CHANGE WILL CCUR, WHAT BILL BEITS IMPACT.	STATEMENT	1 2 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	STA TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL	ME4.6 SDI.1 .64 D	ME4.3 SCI.2 .65 ME4.7 SDI.1 .64	ME4.6 SD1.1 .71 D ME4.8 SD1.4 .72 D ME4.9 SD .7 1.CO D	ED ROLE IN 1 2 3 4 5	ME4.2 S01.2 .77 0	ME4.7 SO1.3 .72 ME4.1 SD1.3 .77 ME4.2 SD1.2 .60 ME4.0 SD1.1 .88	ME4.6 SD1.4 .83 D ME4.1 SD1.1 .78 D	1 2 3 4	STA ADM CONTRACTOR OF THE CONT	ME4.7 SOI.1 .65	ME4.5 SC1.	ME5.3 SC .7 .81 ME4.9 SUI.1 .78
QUESTION 2 WHAT IS THE LIKE LIHONG THIS CHANSE WILL OCCUR.		€ - I	F & E :	ME3.9 SUL.3 72 OF	9 S01.2 . 9 S01.3 .	ME4.0 SD1.5 .64 DF ME3.8 SD1.2 .75 OF ME4.1 SD1.1 .85 DF	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	- (M -) - - (M) - (M) 9 ME3.1 SD1.6 .78 OF 3	11 ME3.8 S01.9 .63 OF 11 40 ME3.7 S01.6 .78 CF 41 65 ME3.7 S01.6 .80 OF 167 77 MF3.8 S01.7 .66 OF 27	2 ME3.6 SDI.7 .75 UF	1 2 3 4 5 6 7		E4.6 SU1.2 .59 CF 33	3 ME4.7 SD1.0 .67 OF 1 ME4.6 SD1.2 .62 OF 1 ME4.6 SD1.2 .62 OF 1	ME4.3 SUI.4 .75 CF 1 ME4.9 SUI.2 .85 OF 1
PAGE 19 QUESTION 3 LE YOU RELIEVE THIS CHANGE IS LIKELY-RHEN HILL IT CCOUR.	BY 19	ιn.	$\Sigma \sim \Sigma$	(M) - (M) ED=78 .85 NF 143	78 .81 OF 1 78 .87 OF 8	ED=79 .91 OF 12 ED=77 .60 OF 5 ED=82 .77 OF 9	75 60 85 90 95+	•			75 80 85 90 95+ - (M)	(X)	(M) = - (M) = - =8C .56.0F 17	80 65 80 65 80 65	=80 .32 0F 1 =81 .60 0F =81 .77 0F

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CHANGE STMT.	55 GACOUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU	56 GRGUP ALL FED STA ADP FAC ECA STU	57 GROUP ALL FED SIA ADM FAC EDA 1



OUESTION 1 OUESTION 2 ASSUMING THIS WHAT IS THE LIKE— IF YOU BELIE CHANGE WILL CCCUM, WHAT HILL BE ITS WILL DCCUM. IMPACT.	61 A8 2A	BECOME 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 75 80 85			(M) - (M -)	MES. 8 SD .9 .63 OF 11 MES. 7 SD1.1 .63 CF 11 ED=79 .	ME5.5 SD .9 .86 OF 43 ME5.4 SDI.1 .81 OF 43 ED=78 I.	MES.8 SG1.0 .68 UF 1/5 MES.8 SU .8 ./2 UF 1/3 EU-78 . MES.6 SQ1.0 .60 GF 28 MES.6 SO .8 .78 CF 28 ED=78 1.	ME6.2 SD .6 .91 OF 12 ME6.3 SD .6 .91 OF 12 ED=78 1	MED.5 SUL. 14 854.9 SU., 4 .92 UF 14 ED-GI.				.0 SD1.0 .88 OF 335 ME4.4 SD1.3 .61 OF 337 ED=82 .	ME5.0 SD .9 .90 OF 43 ME4.4 SDI.1 .67 CF 43 ED=81 .	MES.O SOI.C .E8 CF 1/5 ME4.4 SOI.3 .61 CF 1/3 EUTOZ . MES.1 SOI.1 .67 CF 25 ME4.2 SOI.4 .64 OF 2N ED=E2 .	ME5.2 SC .6 .63 OF 11 ME3.8 SD1.5 .83 C	THE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5) I (s) I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		5-1 SDI-2 - 79 OF 322 - ME3-4 SDI-3 - 74 OF 32	MES. 2 SULLS - 12 OF 11 FES. 6 SUL. 3 - 15 CT MES. 6 SULL - 87 OF 1	MES.1 SU1.2 : 80 UF 168 FES.4 SU1.5 : 75 UF 10 MES.1 SU1.4 : 67 CF 28 MES.4 SU1.2 : 60 UF 2	ME5.3 SD1.2 .58 OF 12 WE4.2 SD1.5 .66 CF 1
N = NOME VG = VERY GREAT I = IMPOSSIBLE VG = VIRTUALLY CERTATY	CHANGE STATEMENT	BARGAINING WILL	DELY ACOPTED.	CONSISTENT				** *** 33			 59. A LARGER PROPORTION OF THE FACULTY WI RECRUITED FROM NONACADEMIC SOURCES.	I WE I VI OU						FACULTY WILL BECOME YORE COMMITTED TO	R INSTITUTION.	INCONSISTENT				

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QUESTION 1 QUESTION 2 ASSUMING THIS CHANSE WILL CCCUR, WILL OCCUR. IMPACT: WILL OCCUR. WILL OCCUR. WILL OCCUR.	N	1234567 123456			AC (* *)	LL ME5.0 S01.1 .86 0F 338 ME5.2 S01.2 .68 0F 341 E0=77 .34 0F 19	TA ME4.8 SD1.0 .88 OF 10 ME5.0 SD1.1 .72 OF 11 ED=75 1.00 OF 2	DM ME5.1 SC1.1 .85 OF 177 ME5.2 SD1.1 .67 OF 178 .0=77 .96 OF 10	AL MES.1 SDI.C . F9 UF ZF MES.3 SDI.2 .75 GF ZR ED≖76 .73 GF DA MES.2 SD .7 .83 GF 12 MES.6 SP .8 .83 GF 12 - F0≖75 1.00 MF	TU ME5.1 SD .5 .92 DF 14 ME4.5 SD1.0 .78 DF 14 ED=78 .88 DF	E 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 75 80 85			.0 SEI.0 .51 OF 336 ME4.7 SEI.2 .78 OF 337 EEIERI 72 OF 17	ME5-4 SCI-7 - 80 0F 10 - ME4-9 SDI-8 - 72 0F 11 - E0=83 - 75 0F	ME4.7 SC .8 .80 OF 42 ME4.9 SDI.0 .90 OF 42 CD=8I .86 ME5.1 SD .9 .51 OF 177 ME4.6 SDI.2 .61 CF 176 ED=80 .75	ME5.1 SD .9 .96 OF 28 PE4.4 SDI.5 .85 OF 28 ED=83 .80 OF 1	ME5.3 SC .9 .85 UF 14 ME4.7 SUI.2 .71 OF 14 EU=84 .63 UF 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 75		1 (X) 1 (X) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		ME4.9 SD1.2 .83 OF 337 ME4.8 SD1.3 .7	ME5.6 SC .9 .72 OF 11 ME5.5 SDI.3 .63 CF 11 FD=80 .75 OF	STA MES-1 SU1-1	MES.1 SCI.1 .78 OF 28 ME4.8 SCI.3 .71 CF 29 LO=79 .87 OF	ME4.8 SU1.6 .75 OF 12 VE4.6 SU1.2 .83 CF 12 FD=80 .75 UF
NDNE VERY GREAT IMPOSSIBLE VIRTUALLY CEKTAIN	CHANGE STATEMENT	FACULTY WILL HAVE INCREASED TRACHIN		CONSISTENT				e de la companya de l			INCIDENT MEMBERS PER STUDENT	ACT 1V111ES CHNGL0GY)	CUNSISTENT						4-OR-PERÍSH CONCEPT WILL	- TACK-AN-	+ 70 + 0 1 0 2 0 0						

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DO NEW GRAT	CHANGE STATEMENT	70. LESS STUCENT HOUSING WILL BE PROVIDED BY POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.	CONSIST ENI			71. INSTITUTIONS WILL COMPETE MORE FOR STUDENTS.	CONSISTENT		72. THE EASE OF TRANSFERABILITY OF CREDIT FROM ONE INSTITUTION TO ANOTHER WILL INCREASE.	

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74. STUDENTS WILL INCREASINGLY ORGANIZE AND LOBBY TO PROMOTE STUDENT INTERESTS.	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 7 1 1 X	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (M 1 -	75 80 82 90 95+
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・ アー・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	ME5.0 SC1.0	8 CF 4 9 OF 17	E5.9 SU .6 .85 CF 4 E5.8 SD .9 .77 OF 17	76 . 15 77 . 92
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85. STATE-LEVEL AGENCIES WILL HAVE INCREASED		5 6		1 2 3 4	5 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+
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MORE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.	ALL	1		1	(3)	1. 1 2 2
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CHANGE STATEMENT		Z.	90	-	O _A	a ¥	61	
94. REGIONAL DRGANIZATIONS WILL HAVE INCREASED INFLUENCE OVER POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.	ALL	1 2 3 4	9 1	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 H)	75 80 - (M	85 90 95+	
INTLY DAGG	STA ADM	1 1 1		1 -) E = 1 ~	11	
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	ADM FAC FIGA	ME4.3 SDI.1 ME4.7 SDI.2 ME4.1 SDI.3 ME4.6 SDI.8	.64 OF 175 .62 OF 27 .75 OF 12	5 S01.3 6 S01.4 3 S01.5 7 S01.2	59 0 59 0 55 0 58 0 71 0	EU = 80 ED = 82 ED = 78 1 ED = 83	.93 OF 99 .80 OF 15 .00 OF 3	
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95. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WILL GROW IN SIZE THROUGH MERGERS.		1 2 3 4	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	1 2 3 4 (A	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	75 80 - (M	85 90 95+	•
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**96. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IN-STATE AND GUT-OF-STATE TUITION WILL DISAPPEAR. INCONSISTENT	ALL FED STA ADM	1 1 2 1 1 1 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	~ I ~ I . I		2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2	75 80 M) - M) -	85 90 95+	
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ERING FAC 6	19.1 0.0 27.8 19.1 14.3 33.3		20.6 0.0 0.111.1 23.4 35.7 0.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.00
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PCT. SHOULD CHANGE	50.0 60.0 60.0 48.2 33.3 0.0		25.0 25.0 27.7 29.0 39.0		677 73.9 61.6 88.8 88.9
CHANGE STMT.	94 GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU	95	GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU	96	GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU



e.F.			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1488		
-PAGE 33 OUESTION 3 IF YOU BELIEVE THIS CHANGE IS LIKELY,WHEN WILL IT OCCUR.	BY 19	75 80 85 90 95+ (M)	H)	75 80 85 90 95+ (M)	=77 .93 OF 17 =76 .80 UF =77 .90 OF 2 =77 .95 NF 9 =71 .83 OF 1 =76 1.00 OF	75 80 85 90 95+ (M) (M) (M) - (M) - (M) - (M) (M)	E0=80 .79 OF 159 E0=80 1.00 OF 2 E0=79 .78 OF 19 E0=80 .71 OF 89 E0=80 1.00 OF 4 Eu=81 .71 OF 7
QUESTION 2 WHAT IS THE LIKE- LIHOOD THIS CHANGE WILL OCCUR.	١ ^ ٧	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MES.0 SU1.1 .84 OF 335 ME4.8 SD1.6 .72 OF 11 ME5.2 SD1.0 .72 OF 43 ME5.1 SD1.0 .70 OF 175 ME5.0 SU1.3 .85 OF 27 ME5.0 SD .8 %.00 OF 12 ME4.0 SD1.2 .53 OF 13	W 1	ME4.7 SO1.4 .69 OF 335 ME4.3 SO1.5 .63 OF 11 ME5.0 SO1.3 .76 OF 43 ME4.7 SO1.4 .68 OF 175 ME4.6 SO1.5 .70 OF 27 ME4.1 SO1.6 .83 OF 12 ME4.6 SO1.0 .78 OF 14	2111111-	ME4.3 SD1.4 .70 DF 332 ME5.3 SD1.1 .70 DF 10 ME4.2 SD1.4 .73 GF 41 ME4.3 SD1.3 .71 DF 175 ME4.2 SD1.8 .70 DF 27 ME4.0 SD1.8 .75 DF 172 ME3.4 SD1.1 .64 CF 14
QUESTION 1 ASSUMING THIS CHANGE WILL CCCUR, WHAT WILL RE ITS IMPACT.	D>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.00 OF .72 OF .72 OF .84 OF .81 OF .75 OF	2	ME5.7 SD1.0 .74 OF 334 ME6.0 SD1.0 .90 OF 11 ME5.3 SC1.0 .76 OF 43 ME5.7 SD .9 .75 OF 175 ME5.8 SD .8 .75 OF 12 ME5.8 SD .8 .75 OF 12 ME5.7 SC1.1 .78 OF 14	2 2 3 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	ME5.2 SD1.0 .75 OF 332 ME5.5 SD1.0 .63 OF 11 ME5.0 SD .9 .92 OF 41 ME5.4 SC .9 .77 OF 174 ME4.8 SD .8 .75 OF 12 ME5.4 SD1.1 .85 OF 12
		Y ALL FED STA ADM FAC FAC	STU ALL STA ADM FAC EDA STU		ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA	ALL STA AOM FAC EDA STU	ALL FED STA ADM FAC FDA STU
N = NONE N = NONE VG = VERY GREAT 1 = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRTUALLY CERTAIN	CHANGE STATEMENT	97° MORE FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS WILL GO DIRECTL TO STUDENTS. CONSISTENT		98. THE PROPGRTION OF TAX-DOLLARS ALLOCATED TO SUPPORT POSTS ECONDARY EDUCATION WILL DECLINE AS A RESULT OF COMPETITIVE PUBLIC DEMANDS.		99. POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION WILL RECEIVE A BROADER BASE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT. CONSISTENT	

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THE CHANGE PUB PRI 7 8	60.6 50.0 42.1 66.7 550.0 83.3		73.8 0.0 61.1 80.3 46.7	_	14.3 1 0.0 0.0
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STA 2	8.2 2.0 2.0 8.5 9.5 14.3		57.9 66.7 73.7 56.5 56.5 50.0	4-11-4	117.6 118.8 14.3
FED.	100-03 36-8 70-6 70-8 75-6		200.00 200.00 200.00 500.00		222.1 222.1 33.3
E ON	172 22 22 88 17 17 9		170 20 88 18 9	95	w w w w w w w
PCT. SHOULD CHANGE	60.0 60.0 81.8 75.5 76.5 88.0		31.2 20.0 45.0 45.0 33.3 43.3	9 6. 2	94.7 94.7 97.6 100.0 100.0
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		OUESTION 1 SSUMING THI	رى	×	p AGE		لــا		
N = NONE VG = VERY GREAT L = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRTUALLY GERTAIN		SE MILL MILL BE	CCCUR, ITS	THIS C		THIS CHANG LIKELY, WPE WILL IT OC	1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	err err	
CHANGE STATEMENT		Z	٥ >	3^ I		8Y 19			
O. SCRUTINY BY FUNDING SOURCES AS TO HOW WELL SOURCES ARE BEING UTILIZED WILL INCREASE.	ALL	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 - (*)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 IM)	:	75 80 85 (M) — —	+56 06		
	FED	1:1	() () () () () () () () () ()	_		11			
CONSISTENT	ADM	: 1	1 2		: : :	' !			
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	FED	S 0.9		0 -5 1.00 OF		• •	•		
	STA	5.4 SD .9 . 5.7 SD .9 .	6 OF 4 8 OF 17	.2 SD .6 .93 CF .3 SD .7 .90 DF 1		8. v	11		
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	STU	5.8 SD .7 .	5 OF 1	.3 50 .7 .83 U.8 S01.1 .61 U	3 E	7 - 7		. `	
1. FEDERAL AID TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS WILL		1 2 3 4 9	5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	,-	5 80 85	+56 06		
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	r E D S T À	1	 E ~	E ~	2	ı ~			
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	STA	5-1 SD -9 -	9 OF 4	9 SD1-4 - 74 OF	- ~		2		
	ADM	5.2 SD1.1 .	9 OF 17	4 S01-1 -69 0F 1		- 82-	10	•	
	FAC	ME5.1 SD1.2 .7	76 OF 13	4 SUL.1 .78 UF 9 SU.6 .61 OF	28 ED:	11=	0F 6		
	STU	5.6 SD .6	2 OF 1	.1 501.4 .85 0	4	=79 i.			
2. FEDERAL AID TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS KILL			7 9 9	3 4		75 80 85 0	490.06		
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《《···································	STU		- 1 E E						
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《《···································	EDA	• •	E3 OF 12	ME1.7 SD 46 .92 DF	· 8				
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тне сн Р UB	45.0 45.0 47.0 47.0 47.0 47.0 47.0	67.7 50.00 7.6.1 66.7 66.7 60.0	000000
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PCT. SHOULD CHANGE	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	7.1.4 7.2.2 80.0 80.0 7.1.8	000000
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N = NOWE VG = VERY GREAT I = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRTUALLY CERTAIN	DDESTIDY D ASSUM (MG THIS CHANGE WILL ECEUR, WHAT WILL BE ITS IMPACI.	WHAT IS THE LIKE- LIHDDD 1HIS CHANGE WILL GCCUR.	CF YOU BELIEVE THIS CHANCE IS LIKELY, WHEN WILL IT OCCUR.
CHANGE STATEMENT	N N	30	BY 19
103. STATE ATO TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS WILL INCREASE.	1 2 3 4 5 6 T	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+
(1) 《《···································	FED		~ E
CONSISTENT	ADM (7)	~ 3	(W)
		٠	(E)
	MES.2 SC1.0 .72 MES.7 SD .6 .90	0 S01.4 .74 0F 3 5 S01.4 .63 0F	ED=78 .90 OF 201 ED=76 1.00 OF 4
	ME5.3 SC .9 .73 OF 4	0 SD1.5 .71 OF 4 9 SD1.4 .75 OF 1	76 1.00 78 .87
	6 1	2 SD1 8 SD	77 -94 OF 77 -60 OF
1000000000000000000000000000000000000			10 00.
104. STATE AID TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS WILL	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+
Deckedse・			
The second secon	ATA		
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新, 1966年, 1977年, 1977年, 1988年, 1987年, 1988年, 1987年,	ME4.4 S01.6 .75 OF 4	3 S01.0 .67 OF	
	3 SD1.6 .62 OF	4 50 .9 .78	
(2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	ME4.5 SD1.5 .85 OF 1	.0 SD1.4 .85 OF	
		ų	0 00 10
USED MORE HOURS IN THE DAY AND MORE DAYS IN THE	ALL (P) - EED		(A) - (A)
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・ 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10	TAC		- X
	SD1.1) - (SDI.0 .92	- 1 -
	ME4.6 SDI.2 1.CO	SD .9 1.00 OF 1 SD .8 .74 OF 4	=75 1.00 OF =77 .96 OF
こうじゅう ほこうぜいがく オール・ファイン すりじゅうしん 前の 紫波なら (は) かまずい アンドラ カー・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・	MES.1 SD1.0 .88 OF 17 MES.2 SD1.2 .82 OF 2	.93 CF 1	77 .95 79 .95
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プロ・ション かいかいき かくこうしゅんしい アンドラ アンドラ アンドラ アンドラ 大きな 素繊維の範疇			

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PR 0	20.0 20.0 20.0	000000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
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THE PUI	69.7 00.0 57.9 76.8 66.7 50.0	000000	10.9 0.0 11.1 21.4 0.0
HINCERING STU FAC 5 6	2.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	000000	75-8 50-0 77-8 76-1 57-1
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FORCES NGV IND 3 4	000,1000	000000	000000
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STA 2	15.9 0.0 31.6 7.2 7.2 50.0 80.0	00000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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NON	146 4 4 119 74 15	000000	148 21 72 17 17
P.R.C.	0.00	000000	.00000 0000000000000000000000000000000
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1E CHANGE PUB PRI 7 8	2.7 2.7 2.7 0.0 0.0 0.0	000000	25.0 25.0 25.0 225.0 285.0
ING THE FAC F	-001000 -004000	000000	0004.000
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FORCES PROMOT NGV IND STU 3 4 5		000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Carlos San San San	2.1 2.0 6.7 6.7 7.0 0.0	000000	140.04 140.04 140.00 140.00
S1A 2	14.4 25.0 15.8 16.7 16.7 0.0		70.3 75.0 66.7 70.8 76.5 50.0
FED	7,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		40.44000
Ž.	167 21 85 16 9 9		174 23 5 9 9 9
PCT. HGULD HANGE	76.0 100.0 76.2 70.6 81.3 80.0	000000	m 0 0 7 4 0 0
PCT. CHANGE SHGULD STMT. CHANGE	어느 시작한 어떻게 되면 그 회사회장이 그리면 한다. 이번에		100. 1000. 1000. 1000.
STR	GROUP GROUP FED STA ADH FAC EOA STU	104 GROUP ALL ALL FED STA ADR FAC EDA STU	GROUP GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC EDA STU

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N = NONE VG = VERY GREAT T = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRTUALLY CERTAIN		UCSSILON I ASSUMING THIS CHANGE WILL CCCU WHAT WILL BE ITS IMPACT.	8 .	WHAT IS THE LIHOOD THIS WILL OCCUR.	L IKE- CHAMGE	LIKELY, WEEL IT OC	LIEVE GE 1S EN CCUR.
CHANGE STATEMENT		2.	۸G	-	٥c	ВУ 19	
106. STUDENTS WILL PAY A GREATER PROPORTION OF THE COST OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.	ALL	1 2 3 4 5 6 (P)		1, 2, 3, 4	5 6 7 M 1 -	75 80 85 9 (M)	- + \$6 01
	FED	1 1 1 1		1 1, 1, 1 1 1, 1 1,	(X X)	(W) I	
CONSISTENT	ADM	E	- I		I I	-	, ,
	EDA STU		1	1 0	Z 10	(E E 2	170
	100	SO1.4 .81	or 334 OF 11 OF 43	01.	3 OF 1	ED=79 .75 ED=77 .96	7
《《《《《《《······························	100	.0 501.1 .86	1 4	E4.8 SD1	0F 1	9 8 8	OF 95 OF 17
	: :	.0 SD1.2 .46		E5.2 SD1. E4.1 SD1.	6 DF 1	ED=78 1.00 ED=81 .62	
							. : .
107. STUCENTS WILL PAY A SMALLER PROPORTION OF		1 2 3 4 5	~	1 2 3 4	5 6 7.	75 80 85 9	. +56 0
THE COST OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.	ALL FED	2 2	1 1	((W))	l r l t		
TABLETONOS IN THE PROPERTY OF	STA		1 1	1 ~ 1 ~ 1 X X) (1 1		
	FAC		1	- –	· .	•	
	EDA STU) 		~ ~			
《《对话》,《中国人物》,《《古》,为《古诗》,称《《春秋》,《春秋》,《诗》。《诗》,《《诗》。《诗》,《诗》,《诗》,《诗》,《诗》,《诗》,《诗》,《《诗》。		E4.8 SC1.3 .81 E4.5 SD1.6 .70	F 31	S01.	m		
	4.1	6 SD1.3 .64 8 SD1.4 .81	0F 39 0F 164	E2.7 SOL.	0F 1		
	٧.	E4-9 SD1.2 .78	OF 28	E2.9 SD1	92		
	; >	E4.6 SD1.6 .71		E3.4 SD1.	78 OF		•
						,	i, '
108. INSTITUTIONS WILL INCREASINGLY SHARE RESOURCES(I.E., LIBRARY, FACULTY, FACILITIES,	ALL	1 2 3 4 5 6 (F)		1 2 3 4	2 (F 3) -1	75 80 85 96 M = -	. 456 01
EQUIPMENT).	FED	¥ (2)				F F	
CONSISTENT	ADM		•	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	. i . i		
	EDA		1 .		ı Æ	.	
	ALL	1 SD1:0	F 33	E5.5 SD1.	0F 341	٠.	0F 214
	13.1	0 50 8 55	ישי ישי	E5.5 SD	۔ ایال ا	. 67	2
	10	501-1 .82		4 501	5 Z8	0=79 0=79	-
	, t	7 SD1.3 .61 3 SC .7 .85		E5.5 SD1. E5.6 SD1.		ED=78 1.00 ED=78 .81	UF 6.

N O X	140 113 111 111 111 111 111	000000	117 11 17 60 14
PR0 9	000000	000000	0 0 1 K 4 W 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CHANGE PRI 8	000000	000000	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
THE CPUB	15.1 33.3 10.5 0.0 0.0 0.0	000000	28.2 1 41.2 23.3 1 75.0
ERING FAC 6	11.5.0.0 0.00.00	000000	044.0 000.0 335.3 250.0
HINDI STU 5	76.7 33.3 77.5 77.5 76.5 50.0	000000	1.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 7.1 25.0
FORCES	000000	000000	000000
NGV 3	1000 W %	0000000	7.1 0.0 1.7 1.0 0.0
STA 2	00011000	000000	0.00 0.00 0.00
FED 1	33.3 0.0 1.4.0 1.2.5	000000	
N S	141 122 169 169 164 174		147 19 14 16 16 6
PRC 9	~ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000	
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NG TH FAC 6		000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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FORCES PROMOT NGV IND STU 3 4 5	8000000 000000	000000	000000
FOR NGV	V 0 W 0 0 0 0		15.8 18.7 7.0 0.0
STA 2	78.7 50.0 78.9 79.7 81.3 71.4		55.8 55.0 63.2 56.3 25.0
FEO	50.7 50.7 50.3 14.9 14.9	000000	255 255 11.55 10.00 10.00
NO.	171 5 21 87 87 9		2 2 8 8 1 2 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
PCT. SHOULD CHANGE	30 3 4 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	000000	F00.4.00
VGE SP			94 100 100 100 100 100
CHANGE STMT.	106 GROUP GROUP STA ADH FAC EDA STU	107 GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FAC FAC EDA STU	108 GROUP ALL FED STA ADM FACH FACH STU
[中日4年 西衛衛星			

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VG = VERY GREAT 1 = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRTUALLY CERTAIN		HAT WILL MPACT.	8E 11S		ורר סככטא זרר סככטא	n • . ·	<u>п</u>	LIKE		- <u>x</u>	14.
CHANGE STATEMENT			9/				۸c	84	19	٠.	
109. PLANNING IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION WILL		1 2 3 4	5 6 7		2.3.4	. 5	7	75 80	85 90	+56	
ANALYSIS OF INPUTS.	ALL FED		 E E 			- X		z ĝ			
TOUR CONCLUSION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	STA		: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			Σ:	_	Ŧ	1 .		
	FAC) E		+ .t, 1/1 1	¥ £		¥ € • -	i 1		
	EDA		τ: Σ:			Σ	1	(E)		!	
	SIU Ail	ME5.6 SD1.1	(N) -71 OF 337	E5		. 88 D	F 339	1 (X)	94.08	517	
	FEO.	E6-1 SD .	4 OF 1		501.	ابت	١.	ED=81	80	7	
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というこう はいかい かいこう はんしょう かんしゅう 一名 おいけん 経験学 かいかん かいかい アイン・カー・カー・カー・カー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー・ディー	FAC	S	H 6		S	'n	. ~	ED=79	84	-	
	STU	F5.3	5 UF 1	ME5.2	2 SO1.3 8 SO1.0	9 ~	F 13 F 14	ED=79 ED=80	. 80 OF		
							4,				
110. DIMINISHING AMOUNTS WILL BE SPENT FOR		1 2 3 4	2 6 7	-	2 3 4	5.		75 80	2	+56	
EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.	FED	I 3 	1 1 1 1		! : ! ! : . !	x 2	-	E 3	! ! !		
	STA	1	1	· . · .	1	¥.	· 1	 E E			
TO COMPANY THE STATE OF THE STA	A D M	E 2 	1		1 : 1 : 1 : 1	Σ: 	1 -	- :	i i	I,	
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\$P\$\$P\$ 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	ALL FED	4 SD1.	62 OF 33 54 OF 1	 C	96	.71 OF	ω. ω. τ	ED=77 FD≈78	.93 UF	20	
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	FAC	E4.4 SUI. E4.2 SDI.	4 UF 17 5 OF 2		φ ω	7 0	F 175 F F 28	ED=77 ED=77 1	~ G	11	
	EDA STU	ME4.3 SC .9	യഗ	ME5.	3 SD1.3 2 SD1.1	1 6 0	F 13	0,0	10 00 J		
1111. COMPARABILITY AND COMPATIBILITY OF DATA WILL		1 2 3 4	2 9 5	1	2 3 4	9 ;	7	15 80	85 90	+56	
DE NEWOLNE DE LONG BELONG BENCALIUN.	ALL FED		 	N.1	1 : 1 :	X X		~ £	1		. ,
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	200) 5	F (1 -	¥ ~	11	Ê x	_		
		3 SD1.1	72 OF 3	ME5.	7 501	63	w.		.85	216	
いっぱん アイス・ステン カード・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・アイ・		3 S0	- 4 	ME6.	0			ED=78	98.		
		4 E		E E	SD1.	.61 OF	7	ED=79	82	7	
		100	.61 OF 13	E E	7 SD1.1	, w -		ED=78 1	.00 OF	, 0	
		2		E C L L	201	⊃ -		ED=79 1	00		

NUM	126 20 20 66 11	134 20 67 14 6	13 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
P.R.C 9	00-00	0.0000	2004000 2004000
CHANGE Pk I 8	50.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	5.2 33.3 0.0 14.3 0.0	23.0 00.0 5.3 23.5 7.1 50.0
THE C PUB 7	18.3 0.0 13.6 18.2 00.0	71.6 66.7 68.0 68.0 00.0 83.3	31.9 0.01 47.4 729.4 50.0
ERING FAC 6	73.8 50.0 775.0 777.3 81.8 50.0	17.9 0.0 25.0 20.9 21.4 0.01	7.00 4.7.4 7.00 7.7.4 7.00 0.00
HINE STU 5	000000	# O O M O O O	000000
FORCES V IND	000000	00000	000000
NGV 3	x00000	0,0000	0000000
STA 2	000000	0.00	100.1000 00000
FED 1	000000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000
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NOC III		SSUMING		UESTI AT IS	، ب	QUESTION 3 F YOU BELIE
		CHANGE WILL WHAT WILL E	8E 1TS	WILLOCCUR	CHANGE	THIS CHANGE IS LIKELY, WHEN WILL IT OCCUR.
CHANGE STATEMENT		Z	9		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	BY 19
##112. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL INCREASINGLY		1 2 3 4	5 6 7	1 2 3 4	5 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+
EMPHASIZE FUNDING SPECIFIC PROGRAMS (CATEGORICAL	ALL	-:	2		-	
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INCONSISTENT	ADM			-		-
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	ALL ALL	ME4.9 SD1.2	.82 OF 325	- 1-	.71 OF 327	FD=78 .87 OF 65
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	FAC	E5.0 SD1.	2 OF	4.4 SD1.	0F 2	76 .90 OF 1
	EDA STU	ME5.1 SD1.1 ME4.9 SD1.4	.61 OF 13 .78 OF 14	ME4.5 SD.9	.69 OF 13	ED=80 1.00 DF 2 ED=80 1.00 DF 3
**113. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL INCREASINGLY		2 3 4	5 6 7	1 2 3 4	56 7	75 80 85 90 95+
EMPHASIZE GENERAL AID TO POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION.	AL.		- -		1 ~ I	(H)
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MAN THE TRUCTIONAL COSTS PER STUDENT WILL STANSON OF THE STANSON O	=	1 2 3 4	5 6 7	1 2 3 4	2 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+
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		. 0 S D	0F 4	۰,	0F 4	
	N C	.2. SD1	2 OF 16	.8 SD1.	3 OF 16	
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	OUESTION SSUMTNG	22.0	QUESTION 2 WHAT IS THE LIKE-	-PAGE 39 QUESTION 3 IF YOU BELIEVE THIS CHANGE IS
N = NONE VG = VERY GREAT I = IMPOSSIBLE VC = VIRIUALLY CERTAIN	* <u>- </u>	L BE ITS		ILL IT OCCUR
CHANGE STATEMENT	Z	9^	3A	61 Y8
115. THE COST TO AN INDIVIDUAL FOR HIS POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION WILL BE MORE CLOSELY TIED TO HIS SPECIFIC PROGRAM.	ALL FEO	P	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (M) (M)	75 80 85 90 95+ - (M) (M)
INCONSISTENT		F	H (W) 1 (V) 1 (V)	(M) (M) (M)
	ALC MES-2 SUL-1 FED MES-5 SUL-1 SIA MES-3 SUL-1 FAC MES-5 SUL-1 EDA ME4-5 SUL-1 STU MES-0 SUL-0	, –	E4.5 SUL.1 .81 OF 1 1 E4.7 SOL.2 .58 OF 4 E4.1 SOL.4 .67 OF 17 E3.8 SOL.3 .75 OF 2 E3.8 SOL.1 .46 OF 1 E4.4 SOL.3 .85 OF 1	83 1.00 0F 81 .60 0F 82 .70 0F 82 .58 0F 79 .80 0F 80 .90 0F
**116. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL FINANCE ITS SHARE OF THE COST FOR ALL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN THE NATION BY A SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL TAX.	ALL - 3		1 2 3 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	75 80 85 90 95+ - (M) -
INCONSISTENT	АРОН НАСТИТЕТИТЕТИТЕТИТЕТИТЕТИТЕТИТЕТИТЕТИТЕТИТ	 	1 1 1	
	ALL MES.5 SD1.2 FED MES.6 SD1.6 STA MES.4 SD1.6 ADM MES.5 SD1.2 FAC MES.6 SD1.3 EDA MES.1 SD1.8 STU MES.6 SO1.1	-63 0F 319 -96 0F 319 -74 0F 39 -65 0F 166 -62 0F 27 -58 0F 12	ME3.4 SOI.4 .71 OF 326 ME3.6 SOI.6 .63 OF 11 ME3.2 SOI.3 .79 OF 39 ME3.4 SOI.5 .86 OF 168 ME3.3 SOI.3 .92 OF 28 ME2.8 SOI.3 .61 OF 13 ME3.9 SOI.6 .85 OF 14	ED=84, .87 OF 62 ED=86 .87 OF 8 ED=84 .86 OF 30 ED=83 .87 OF 8 ED=80 0.00 UF 1 ED=84 .71 OF 7
117. INCREASING OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR ALL REGARDLESS OF SEX, RACE, ETC.	ALL 1 2 3	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (#) 1 (#	75 80 85 90 95+ (M) = =
CONSISTENT	ADM FAC CEDA			
	E4.6 S E4.3 S E4.6 S	. 67 0F 32 .81 0F 1	E5.3 SD1.2 .62 DF 32 E6.0 SD1.0 .90 DF 1	= 78
	ME 4.	8 0F 5 0F 9 0F 1 0F	S01.6 .57 S01.6 .57 S01.2 .53 SC .9 .92	.90 0F .94 0F .90 0F
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CHANGE 3 PRI 8	6.6 0.0 3.0 15.4 12.5	2.8 00.0 0.0 1.8 7.1 0.0	19.8 0.0 0.0 21.3 27.3 50.0
THE CIPUB	23.5 50.0 15.0 27.3 7.7 12.5	7.4 9.01 9.1 7.1	7.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
ERING FAC 6	60000 60000	8000000	16.5 23.1 12.8 0.0 0.0
HINGE - 3TU - 5	500.0 500.0 500.0 61.5 533.3	12.55 5.55 0.00 0.00	2.27 7.77 7.70 0.00
FORCES	000000	22.2 0.0 112.5 23.6 35.7 0.0 25.0	17:6 0.0 7.7 14.9 27.3 27.3 50.0
•	2-2 0-0 0-0 0-0 1-5 12-5	14.8 6.0 16.3 7.1 0.0	23.10
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F E D	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	21.3 50.0 50.0 15.4 25.0 25.0	
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HE CHA P.U.B.	25.00.3 25.00.3 25.00.3	11.1 7.0 7.0 7.0 0.0 16.7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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MUM	171 22 55 18 77 9 5	161 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	171 171 186 186 186
PCT. HCULD HANGE	600000		800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800
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	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	
	A SSUMING THIS	WHAT IS THE LIKE-	IF YOU BELIEVE	
TO SECULATION ON THE SECULATION OF THE SECURATION OF THE SECURATIO	CHANGE WILL CCCUR,	LIHOOD THIS CHANGE	THIS CHANGE IS	
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CHANGE STATEMENT	N. C. W. C.	I	8Y 19	
118. OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION IN	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	75 80 85 90 95+	
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION WILL BECOME MORE	ALL (M) -		1 1 🛣	
CONSOLIDATED AND CENTRALLY CONTROLLED.	FED - (P)	£ .	(N)	
・ 1000 miles というこうかい こうかい こうしゅう できない はいかい はならい 対策の できない かっぱい できない はんない 経験変元の数をです アイ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	STA (N) -		el (F)	
CONSISTENT	ADM: (M) -		1 1 (F)	
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	MES.5 SD1.0 .75 OF 338	.81 OF		
	ME5.4 SC .6 .90 OF 11		.60 OF	
	ME5:3 SD1.0 .76 OF 43	72	.88 Or	
	ME5.6 SD .8 .81 OF 176	ME5:1 SD1.2 .80 OF 176	ED=79 .84 OF 104	**
	ME5.6 SD1.2 .57 OF 28	. 60	.84 OF	
	ME5.9 SD.8 .53 OF 13	•	~	
	MES 5 CD1 1 71 OF 16		-	

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RING FAC 6		48.3	0.0	50.0	56.8	60.09	25.0	14.3
HINDE STU 5		2.1	o•0	ე•0 :	1.4	0.0	0.0	28.6
JRCES IND 4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 28.6 1
A 5.V		1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
FED STA 1 2		. 7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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ING THE CHANGE FAC, PUB PRI PRO 6 7 8 9		4-1 1-9 1-4	0	5.3	0.0	0	0.0.2	0.03
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FED STA		73.0	0.00	78.9	74.3	87.5	25.0	37.5
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PCT. SHCULD CHANGE								
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CHANGE STMT. 118	GROUP	ALL	2	STA	AOM	FAC	EDA	STU
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